PARTS OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

ARE OF POOR REPRODUCTIVE QUALITY

CERTAINES PARTIES DU DOCUMENT ORIGINAL

SONT DE PIÈTRE QUALITÉ DE REPRODUCTION

Manitoba

A project sponsored by
Culture, Heritage and Recreation

Leisure and Aging in Manitoba

A Report to Culture, Heritage and Recreation

by Mark S. Searle

Recreation Studies Program
Faculty of Physical Education
and Recreation Studies
University of Manitoba

MG-15065

LEISURE AND AGING IN MANITOBA

A REPORT TO MANITOBA CULTURE, HERITAGE AND RECREATION

BY

MARK S. SEARLE
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
RECREATION STUDIES PROGRAMME

FACULTY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION STUDIES
THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

FEBRUARY, 1987

CONTENTS

		Page
	LIST OF TABLES	i
1.	INTRODUCTION	iv
2.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
3.	BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY	1
4.	METHODOLOGY	17
5.	FINDINGS	21
	5.1 Leisure Behaviour Patterns - General	25
	5.2 Differences in Current Leisure Activities and Those Participated in at 40 Years of Age	41
	5.3 Favourite Leisure Activities	44
	5.4 Satisfaction With Current Leisure Activities	80
	5.5 Participation in Organized Leisure Programs	85
	5.6 Travel Patterns	91
	5.7 Barriers to Participation	101
	5.8 Leisure Attitudes	119
	5.9 Ownership of or Access to Leisure Equipment	125
6.	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	132
7.	REFERENCES	147

8. APPENDICES 153

A. The Questionnaire 154

B. Phase I Letter of Transmittal 162

C. Phase I Reminder Card 164

D. Phase II Letter of Transmittal 166

E. Coding Manual 168

F. Table Showing Leisure Attitudes By Participation in 25 Activities 178

G. Computer Printout of Frequencies and SPSSx Program 191

TABLES

		Page
1.	Frequency distribution of respondents' occupations.	23
2.	Frequency distribution of activities participated in most often.	26
3.	Comparison of four studies' top ten activities participated in most often.	29
4.	Participation in activities by selected socio-economic variables.	31
5.	Comparison of activities participated in most often by those 64 and under and 65 and over.	42
6.	Comparison of activities done at age 40 and those done currently by rank.	43
7.	Comparison of top 15 activities preferred in warm seasons and in cold seasons.	46
8.	Typology of activities used to compare warm cold seasons.	48
9.	Differences between warm season and cold season activities by category.	50
10.	Participation in warm season favourite activities by selected socio-economic variables.	51
11.	Participation in cold season favourite activities by selected socio-economic variables.	57
12.	Rank order of reasons for participation in warm season favourite activities.	64
13.	Reasons for participation in warm season favourite activities by selected socio-economic variables.	66
14.	Rank order of reasons for participation in cold season favourite activities.	73

15. Reasons for participation in cold season favourite activities by selected socio-economic variables. 75

16. Differences in satisfaction with current leisure participation by selected socio-economic variables. 82

17. Differences between those participating and not participating in organized leisure programs by selected socio-economic variables. 86

18. Differences in satisfaction between those participating and not participating in organized leisure programs. 90

19. Differences between those traveling and not traveling by selected socio-economic variables. 92

20. Differences among those traveling and not traveling in Canada by selected socio-economic variables. 95

21. Most frequent destinations in Canada reported by municipality and region. 97

22. Differences among those traveling and not traveling outside Canada by selected socio-economic variables. 99

23. Most frequent destinations outside Canada reported by country and region. 101

24. Socio-economic differences between those desiring and not desiring a new activity. 103

25. Differences in satisfaction between those desiring and not desiring a new activity. 105

26. Activities respondents would like to start. 106

27. Activities respondents would like to start by selected socio-economic variables. 107

28. Barriers to participation described as never and sometimes or often a problem. 112

29. Differences in barriers to participation by category. 114

30. Barriers to participation by selected socio-economic variables. 115

31. Differences in leisure attitudes by selected socio-economic variables. 121

32. Differences in leisure attitudes between those desiring and not desiring a new activity. 125

33. Frequency distribution of equipment owned or with access to. 126

34. Access to or ownership of leisure equipment by selected socio-economic variables. 127

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation to discern a greater understanding of the leisure behaviour and attitudes of Manitobans 55 and older. The objectives of this study were:

1. To identify patterns of leisure behaviour.

2. To assess the level of satisfaction with current leisure behaviour.

3. To identify activities desired but not participated in and explore the possible barriers to participation.

4. To assess attitudes toward leisure.

5. To assess the differences in objectives one through four based on various demographic variables.

6. To provide a foundation for the effective development and delivery of community leisure services for individuals aged 55 and older.

This report presents descriptive findings and initial analytical results based on a questionnaire mailed to 1284 Manitobans during February and March of 1986 designed to satisfy the objectives described above. An effort has been made to present a fairly comprehensive review of the results and these are described throughout section six of the report.

It is hoped that results will be read with the purposes intended. That is, to increase our awareness of the leisure needs of the Manitobans 55 and older and to create an environment through the efforts of professional and volunteer recreation personnel for a lifestyle that incorporates all that leisure has to offer.

The main body of the text follows and includes a brief description of the competing theories that have evolved to better understand the aging process, the previous research in the area of leisure participation and attitudes, a description of the methods used in this study, a complete description of the findings with tables for most of the questions and concludes with a summary. Various appendices are attached which contain specific elements related to the study.

2.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to acknowledge the financial support for this study from the Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation. Without their foresight and interest in this important topic, this project could not have been conducted.

Also, I wish to thank the University of Manitoba's Faculty of Physical Education and Recreation Studies for their ongoing and generous support of my efforts. In particular, I would like to acknowledge the efforts of Dean Henry Janzen for his constant support and encouragement, Ms. Marlis Ziprick who kept the project on sound financial ground and Mrs. Dawn Bowers for her assistance with many tasks associated with ordering supplies, handling telephone inquiries and mailing a survey of this magnitude.

I would like to acknowledge my research assistants, Mr. Fred Schneider, who handled the data coding, editing and inputing and who worked tirelessly in conducting the many computer analyses necessary for this report and Ms. Faye Tycholiz, who prepared a review of some of the literature.

I would also extend my appreciation to Dr. Betty Havens, the Provincial Gerontologist and Ms. Betje Jacobs, from the Aging in Manitoba Project who both gave this project considerable support and Mr. Fred Toll, Manitoba Health Services Commission, for his assistance in drawing the sample.

Finally, I would like to thank the many hundreds of respondents from throughout the province who took the time to answer the survey and

those individuals residing at the Lions Manor on Portage Avenue and 555 Ellice Avenue who participated in the pre-testing of the survey.

3.0 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Since the end of World War II, the leisure services system in Canada has expanded at an unprecedented rate. This was largely due to the immediate effects of rationing and limited supply during the war years. However, this expansion of services was dominated by a concern for youth. At the end of the war there was a growing recognition that youth needed activities to grow up healthy (McFarland, 1970) and there was the enormous growth in the number of young people as the post World War II baby boom began. Over the next several decades the demands of the young were first in the minds of the government leisure service providers, private-voluntary organizations (e.g. YMCA) and others involved in the provision of leisure opportunities. The value systems of the time suggested that leisure was something for the young and adults (including the elderly) should take care of their own needs. Also, societal roles and expectations suggested that adults did not 'play'.

The baby boom ended in the late 1960's and with that several other changes occurred. People were living longer, medical care was improving and the median age of the population was getting older. In the early 1970's there was a growing recognition that the demographic composition of Canada's and Manitoba's population was changing in a way heretofore not anticipated. For the first time in 1971, demographers classified Canada as an aging society with more than 8% of its total population over 65 years (cited in Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, not dated). The number of individuals aged 55 and over were increasing markedly. A comparision of Manitobans aged 55 and older in 1961 and 1981 showed

an increase of 6.9% (Provincial Fact Book on Aging - Manitoba, 1985). At the same time a value shift was beginning that recognized leisure was important for adults (Csikzentmihalyi, 1975; Ellis, 1973; Maslow, 1954).

Despite the changes in societal composition, leisure service organizations, by and large, continued to focus on young people. This was eventually recognized as an oversight and since the late 1970's and early 1980's leisure service organizations, not unlike many other human service organizations, have begun to adapt their services, programs and facilities to meet the growing demands of an aging population.

Why study leisure and aging in Manitoba? Beyond the reasons articulated in the introduction, to provide a better basis for government and non-government programs and policies, it is a means through which some of the myths and unfortunate stereotypes of aging can be challenged and eliminated.

Leisure is perceived by many to be the permanent and ongoing condition of those 55 and older. However, such a perception is riddled with error and disregard for the facts. Individuals 55 and over are characterized by those still active in the workforce, those retired (of which there are those who chose and those who were required to retire), those who had no appreciable change in their status as they were not part of the formally constituted work force or ran independent family businesses not affected by retirement rules, and those, mostly women, who stayed at home to raise their families. Manitobans over 55 are healthy and unhealthy, they are

homeowners and residents in age-segregated housing developments, they are active and inactive. The fact remains that to develop generalizations based on one's own experience is to do a disservice to this ever-increasing portion of the population.

Thus, this study was part of the growing recognition on the part of leisure service providers that it is important to ascertain the experiences, needs, wants, attitudes and other relevant factors of those in this growing age cohort, 55 and over, and then develop policies and programs to satisfy them.

The problems of predicting leisure behaviour have been well-documented by Burton (1981). In particular, he noted the use of past behaviours for future ones may be flawed. However, in this study, the past behaviours provide a foundation for understanding the state of leisure behaviour among those 55 and over, a subject not well explored in Manitoba or throughout Canada, and coupled with the information on attitudes, motivations for participation, satisfaction of needs and socio-economic variables, provides a relatively comprehensive basis for the development of policy and program in leisure services.

Value of Leisure in Modern Society

The world we live in has been characterized as a pluralistic one with ever-changing and evolving values (Godbey, 1985). The values and attitudes that once were uniform have been altered or eliminated. The dominance of the Protestant work ethic is waning, in at least as much as a balanced lifestyle that incorporates leisure is seen as desirable. Freedom, generated by the democracy we live in, the affluence we enjoy and the changes in social mores, has created a society in which leisure has increasingly more meaning.

No longer are our lives dominated by the pursuit of achievement alone. Recent studies have indicated that executives are far less likely to change jobs for financial incentives as opposed to social and lifestyle ones. The acceptance of leisure at the public policy level (e.g. provincial departments concerned with parks, culture, recreation, tourism) as a force in the lives of all Manitobans is another indicator of the growing dimension leisure has in this society.

Unquestionably, leisure is not something merely for the rich as suggested by Veblen (1899) at the turn of the century. Nor is it necessarily as esoteric as Aristotle described it in terms of a state of being. It is, nonetheless, an important and substantial part of the lifestyle of Manitobans. Leisure is connected to time for many, but in practice, is truly appreciated because it reflects two virtues: freedom to choose and intrinsic satisfaction (Kelly, 1982). In social terms, leisure has significance for each

individual as it is through leisure that many social activities are enjoyed and indeed help shape the leisure experience. This is also true for fitness, mental health, and other needs that each person seeks to satisfy.

In economic terms, it is a significant force when one weighs expenditures for leisure products (e.g. sporting goods, recreational vehicles, games, etc.), travel, hospitality, experiences (e.g. water slides, camping, bus tours, etc.) among others against the costs of providing such goods. Recent studies conducted in Ontario and Alberta suggest enormous contributions to the provincial economy through leisure (ALberta Recreation and Parks, 1984; Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, 1983).

Leisure is simply no longer something that only children care about or have. It is a desired commodity among the general population. However, there are factors that mitigate against successful leisure and those need to be addressed. Indeed, the 1981 Public Opinion Study on Recreation conducted by the Alberta Recreation and Parks Department (1984) noted that those with the most negative views toward leisure tended to be over 45 years and from lower socio-economic groups. Similarly, needs and wants continually evolve and change which requires ongoing service adjustments and new understanding.

A Theoretical Understanding

What is known about the dynamics of aging? Numerous theories have been developed which explain, within certain limitations, the process of aging and the different effects on individuals.

Disengagement theory holds that as people grow older they begin to withdraw from their roles and responsibilities in order for younger people to take their place. This is thought to be a progressive and normal process. Furthermore, this theory holds that satisfaction is higher among those who believe they have successfully withdrawn. In essence, the theory suggests a preparation for death attitude (Cumming and Henry, 1961; Roadburg, 1985; Teaff, 1985).

Activity theory was derived in response to the dissatisfaction with disengagement theory. This theory stated that the greater amount of activity, the greater the life satisfaction and the more roles lost and not replaced, the greater drop in life satisfaction (Havighurst, Neugarten and Tobin, 1968). This theory, claimed that positive self-images could be maintained through the active participation of older people in middle-age roles. Furthermore, roles that are traditionally lost such as those associated with work, can be substituted and thus avoid feelings of uselessness and decline (Burgess, 1960).

Sub-culture theory holds that a distinctive culture has developed from the interactions of the elderly with one another since these occur in greater number than interactions with those in other age groups. This high degree of interaction results in a conscious

feeling of belongingness to this particular group (Hendricks and Hendricks, 1977).

Personality theory, according to Teaff (1985), views the aging person within the context of their lifelong development. Each individual is a composite of interactions among biological, personal and social changes that result in the evolution of an individual coping style. It is this coping style that dictates how one adjusts to the changes that are presented through the aging process.

Exchange theory was developed by several theorists, among them, George Homans (1950, 1974) and suggested that individuals interact with others only as long as they perceive the costs of that interaction in balance with the benefits. In terms of understanding the aging process, exchange theory suggests that individuals who feel that their interactions demonstrate their inabilities or diminished capacity would seek to terminate those relationships believing that the costs, in terms of their self-image, exceeded the benefits that could accrue. Dowd (1975) pointed out that older persons often withdraw from relationships when they are no longer fulfilling the role of skilled initiator but are merely the beneficiary of someone else's efforts.

Continuity theory suggests that people will continue to respond in a similar fashion to what they have throughout their life unless there is a reason for change (Davis, 1982). Individuals seek to continue the life long practices that have evolved in their lifestyle unless illness or physical disability disrupts that. Thus, according to Davis and Teaff (1980), these roles that individuals seek to

maintain can be maintained by providing the necessary situations for this to occur. This then becomes one of the roles of the leisure services practitioner in working with the elderly.

Phenomenological theory is concerned with how those who are aging attribute meaning to it (Decker, 1980). In other words, what is age and aging? When does a person perceive themself to be old? This approach to understanding aging seeks to look individually at people and interpret aging in that context.

Age stratification theory holds that age determines the roles and options available to people (Roadburg, 1985). That is, each age group or strata have certain roles, obligations and opportunities that they are expected to fulfill. Through the socialization process these are enforced and regulated. As individuals move through their life they move through different strata and thus different expectations for themself.

Adjustment theory differs from the others presented here because it addresses the notion of retirement specifically. However, even though this monograph is concerned primarily with the general concept of aging and leisure this theory holds important information as many of those who are encountered through the community leisure services system are retired.

The review of the foregoing range of theories clearly points out the difficulty in trying to establish any single method to address the process of aging. Those who have studied the subject have clearly found that aging is not a standardized process that affects

individuals in the same way each time. Rather, aging is, in many ways dependent upon the circumstances affecting the individual lifestyle such as health, income, knowledge, skills, attitudes and friends to name but a few. Different theories account for different variables, and therefore it is essential that no single approach dominate the decision-making environment in leisure services.

Past Research on Leisure and Aging

The only similar study in terms of scope and purpose reported in the literature was conducted by McAvoy (1979) in the state of Minnesota. The results showed that those activities most frequently participated in were visiting friends and relatives; watching television; reading; gardening; indoor hobbies; driving for pleasure; walking; indoor games; attending organization and club meetings; and, caring for animals.

McAvoy (1979) pointed out that the reader should not confuse those activities that had the highest participation rate with those that are most preferred. Findings from the study revealed that the most preferred activities of the sample of Minnesotans 65 and over were visiting friends and relatives; gardening; walking; indoor hobbies; watching television; driving for pleasure; sightseeing; fishing; and, attending organization and club meetings.

The most frequently cited needs for participating were: socializing; self-fulfillment; closeness to nature; physical exercise; and, learning. The only unusual point in this is that only two of the activities listed (fishing and gardening) were clearly associated

with nature (although so might walking and sightseeing depending upon where it took place) yet 'closeness to nature' was cited as the third most important reason for participating in leisure activities. This may simply reflect a need to be outdoors more and not the more remote forms of outdoor experiences often attributed to those expressing such a need.

Much of the past research on leisure and aging has focused on tests of predictors of leisure activity or inactivity. For example research assessing the impact of age has shown a rather uniform picture as it relates to participation in physical activity which suggests that rates of activity decline with advancing age. However, some recent research is beginning to dispute those findings. Research on general levels of participation have varied in their results and research on attitudes and satisfaction has not been that extensive or consistent.

Leisure Participation as a Function of Age

Age as a predictor of leisure involvement has been studied through numerous projects and under a variety of circumstances. Closely associated with the concept of age as a cause of leisure behaviour is the concept of lifecycle. Osgood (1982) reflected upon the many views of lifecycle ranging from Shakespeare's "As You Like It" soliloqy on the seven ages of man to the Talmud, Freud and the more modern view of Eric Eriksen. Consistent in all of the works reviewed is the notion of changing roles, abilities and expectations with each new phase of one's life. Age is merely the means through which one operationalizes the concept of lifecycle.

Research on the effects of aging in leisure behaviour have been inconsistent. Declining leisure activity with age has been demonstrated by Baley (1955), Cumming and Henry (1961), Lunningham, Montoye, Metzner and Keller (1968), Bultena and Wood (1970), Peppers (1976), Schliewen (1977), Strain and Choppell (1982), Godbey and Blazey (1983), Mobily, Leslie, Wallace, Lemke, Kohout and Morris (1984), Jacobs and Havens (1985), and Searle and Jackson (1985) and Stone (cited in Pageot, 1986). However, while these results indicated a decline in leisure activities with increased age, multivariate analysis revealed that age did not account for most of these changes. Thus, other variables may be associated with age which caused this reported decline.

Evidence to the contrary of that reported above has been found by Canada Fitness Survey (1982), Pageot (1985) and Delude-Cliff (cited in Pageot, 1986). Indeed, as Selles (1984) pointed out in a submission to the Alberta Recreation and Parks, Recreation Policy process, that senior citizens were increasingly seeking out more physically demanding forms of leisure. The institution and success of the Alberta Senior Games is evidence of that along with the recent International Masters Games in Toronto which saw adults from all age groups participating. Sport and physical activity are no longer the sole purview of the young.

Desroches and Kalman (1964) reported that age was not a significant predictor of activity decline. Morgan and Godbey (1978) found that while activities did decline with age in many instances, overall rates of participation in the remaining set of leisure pursuits

increased. This represented a third view of the role of age as a predictor of leisure activity.

Leisure Participation as a Function of Other Variables

In much of the work cited above, other variables were tested simultaneously with age to assess the cause of declining or increasing leisure participation and repetoires. The other variables most often cited as having an impact on the leisure participation patterns of the elderly are life satisfaction, self-perceived health, gender, leisure attitude, marital patterns, occupation, income, education and whether or not the individual resides in an urban or rural environment.

Guinn (1980), Jacobs and Havens (1985), Mobily, et al (1984), Ray (1979) and Riddick and Daniel (1984) all found positive relationships between those with high life satisfaction and those with higher rates of participation or larger leisure repetoires (e.g. range of activities). This clearly suggests that leisure has an important role in the well-being of the elderly. It should not be taken to support activity theory alone as the reasons for activity might find that continuity theory, personality theory or several of the others are more effective to explain what has transpired.

Self-perceived health was an important factor in studies reported by Jacobs and Haven (1985), McGuire (1984), Mobily, et al (1984) and Morgan and Godbey (1978). Indeed, Larson (1978) in his review of thirty years of research on the elderly concluded that health was

the most significant predictor of the elderly's well-being. Thus, the health of an individual is clearly an important factor in their decision-making process regarding leisure participation.

Results of various studies have shown that there are differences between males and females in their rates and types of participation (Jacobs and Havens, 1985; Mobily, et al, 1984; Morgan and Godbey, 1978; Riddick and Daniel, 1984). However, Riddick and Daniel point out that only recently have there been attempts to discover more about the differences between males and females especially considering the larger number of women now entering the latter part of their life after a career of work. Clearly there are differences beyond physical activity participation (the difference most often reported) that must be investigated and further developed.

Leisure attitudes were assessed in various studies including those conducted by Mobily, et al, (1984) and Morgan and Godbey, (1978). Positive leisure attitudes was seen to be positively related to the size of one's leisure repetoire (Mobily, et al, 1984) and to addition of activities (Morgan and Godbey, 1978).

Other variables such as education, income, occupation, marital status, season of the year and rural or urban residence have been studied (Kirsh et al, 1973; Jacobs and Havens, 1985; Larson, 1978; McAvoy, 1979; Morgan and Godbey, 1978; Riddick and Daniel, 1984; Schliewen, 1977) and the findings reveal that all of these may contribute to leisure satisfaction and participation.

Research on Barriers to Participation in Leisure

Recently there has been a considerable amount of attention paid to the subject of barriers and non-participation. Barriers being those elements that prevent the willing participant from engaging in the desired activity while non-participation refers to a conscious decision not to participate and tends to reflect no desire for new recreational experiences (Jackson and Searle, 1984).

One of the more recent studies on this topic was conducted by McGuire (1984) and reported that five factors were the major constraints on the elderly's leisure lifestyle. These were: external resources (e.g. money, information or equipment); time; approval (this relates to the perception that the individual held that others would disapprove of the activity and ridicule or embarassment may result); abilities/social (these are really two distinct variables. The first being the knowledge how to do an activity and the second being companionship or the lack thereof.); and, physical well-being.

Research on Travel and the Elderly

There has not been an extensive amount of rsearch reported in the journals concerning travel patterns of the elderly. That which does exist reports that while traveling is an aspect for many in their leisure it is also something that many do not do. Carp (1972) and Freidsam and Martin (1973) both reported that travel was most highly dependent upon income. Thus, those who are in lower income groups are less likely to be traveling as part of their leisure. Given the

fact that many of the elderly are in the low socio-economic groups, it is not surprising that they may travel minimally. Nonetheless, with an increasing portion of the population moving into the 55 and over category coupled with the fact they are receiving better pensions than before (e.g. employer pensions and RRSP pensions), this is a large group that will impact significantly upon the tourism industry.

Implications for This Study

The research conducted to date has indicated that a considerable amount of knowledge has been gained about those 55 and over, although most of the research has focused on the 65 and over age group. It is also clear that there are conflicts in the reports, the theories and the beliefs of various professionals. Finally, much of the data may not necessarily be transferable to a Manitoba setting and without data specific to Manitoba it is not possible to ascertain what knowledge can be transferred.

It was important that a comprehensive study, such as this one, address the issues of participation, favourite leisure activities, differences in leisure activities from earlier periods in the life of the subjects, reasons for participation, satisfaction derived from participation and attitudes toward leisure. In addition, it was important to assess what barriers may exist that prevent participation, what are the travel patterns of the elderly and in particular why do they choose to travel, and what leisure equipment is available to them. All of these subjects have been reported in the literature to some extent. However, while this provided a basis

for the design of this study, the development of public policy and resultant programs for Manitoba (the ultimate aim of this research) required specific information regarding the people to be affected by such policies and programs.

In light of the increasing numbers of Manitobans over 55, increasing median age, and longer lifespan, the leisure services professional has a major challenge confronting him or her. Thus, this baseline information may allow for more effective targeting of programs and perhaps some alleviation of the problems that exist.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this research was to establish baseline information on the leisure behaviours, attitudes and barriers to participation among Manitobans aged 55 and older. The age 55 was selected as opposed to 65 for two reasons. First, the leisure services professional community is charged with the responsibility of providing opportunities for the whole the population and little is known about those in the adult population generally and even less among those in the transition from a work or child-centered career with a spouse to that of a retired, single or childless lifestyle. Secondly, as Tibbits (1960) noted the aging process begins much earlier than 65.

Sample

The population for this study was all Manitobans aged 55 and over living in Manitoba and not in a nursing home, psychiatric institution or acute care facility. In order to reach this population a two part sampling procedure was employed. It was hoped that the rates of return would be improved through this procedure since the research on mailed, self-administered questionnaires with this age group are inconsistent (Kulka and Herzog, 1983).

In 1983, the Manitoba Government sponsored a comprehensive study of the well-being of Manitobans and the resources available to them. This in-home interview study used a stratified random sample of Manitobans aged 60 and over drawn from the records of the Manitoba Health Services Commission (1983 Aging in Manitoba Study Proposal).

The study inquired into the respondents willingness to participate in further research. Thus these people who indicated such a willingness comprised the sampling frame for one part of the sample. It was believed to be a decided advantage to draw from the Aging in Manitoba sub-sample rather than a new sample as those people would be more likely to respond to a mail survey. However, before adopting this strategy an examination was conducted comparing the respondents willing to participate in future research with those unwilling. This review found no systematic bias in one group compared to the other on a range of socio-economic variables, self-perceived health, life satisfaction and other relevant variables. Therefore, it was concluded that the study would randomly draw a sample of 884 Manitobans aged 62 and older from this frame (since the original sample was drawn in 1983 the youngest were two years older). However, it should be noted that this is a non-probability sample nonetheless.

The study was also concerned with those between 55 and 62. Therefore, a stratified random sample of 400 was drawn from the records of the Manitoba Health Services Commission based on age and region of the province of the subject's residence.

Thus, the total sample from these two parts was 1,284. The original plan had been to sample only 1,000, however, in order to increase the potential number of responses from the rural areas, the sample size was increased.

Data Collection Procedure

The data were collected through a mail out, mail return questionnaire that included a letter of transmittal explaining the study and a self-addressed, stamped envelope for the return of the completed survey (see Appendix A and B). The letter of transmittal and subsequent reminder card (see Appendix C) both contained a phone number for the respondents to call (collect, if from outside Winnipeg) in the event they had any questions regarding the questionnaire itself or the legitimacy of the study. The reminder card was sent approximately seven days following the initial mailing. The second complete mailing to all non-respondents was sent three weeks after the reminder (see Appendix D for second letter of transmittal), thus providing a four week return period for the original mailing. Responses were then accepted for another four weeks. This methodology, which has proven successful in a large number of other settings, was derived from Dillman (1978).

Instrumentation

A questionnaire, developed from the literature cited above and the input of an advisory committee struck by Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, was the means through which the data were collected (see Appendix A). The questionnaire was titled "A Public Opinion Survey On Leisure" and contained 25 questions with 140 items. The survey was offset-printed on white bond with blue print and saddle stitched to form a booklet 16 pages in length. An effort was made to ensure that the print was not too small as eyesight tends to be greater problem for many in this population.

The questionnaire had three sections. The first addressed the general rates of participation of the respondents over the preceding twelve months in some 25 categories plus an 'other' category where the respondent could write in their activity if it did not appear elsewhere.

Section two contained questions two through ten that addressed favourite leisure pursuits, reasons for participation, activities most often done at age 40, travel patterns, attitudes toward leisure, involvement in organized programs, barriers to participation, access to leisure equipment and satisfaction with leisure.

Section three examined the socio-economic variables of the individual respondent.

Data Analysis

The data were coded (see Appendix E for the coding manual) and entered into the computer at the University of Manitoba. The data were then edited and errors corrected. Finally, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, X version, (SPSSx) was used in the analysis. A sample of the frequency program and the raw data from the frequency program are contained in Appendix F. The data have been stored on magnetic tape for future use.

Data were analyzed using a chi-square statistical program which created cross-tabulations and tested whether differences observed were systematic or due to chance.

5.0 FINDINGS

The original sample of 1284 was reduced by 99 which were returned due to incorrect address (25), death of the respondent (2), too ill (13), not completed (42), poor sight (1), and refused participation (16). This left an effective sample of 1185. Of this total, 632 were returned complete and in useable form. This represents 53.3% of the effective sample. The response to the first mailing was 365 or 30.8% of the effective sample. The remaining 267 were received after the second mailing and represented 22.5% of the effective sample.

A Demographic Profile

The sample was comprised of 268 males (42.9%) and 356 females (57.1%). The age range of the sample was 55 to 86 (years of birth from 1900 to 1931). Those under 65 years were represented by 44.6% of the sample and those 65 and over by 55.4%. The mean age was 67, the median was 66 and the mode was 56.

Respondents were mostly married (67.3%). However, 18.8% were widowed, 10.3% were single and 3.7% were separated or divorced.

The respondents education level was not surprising as the Provincial Fact Book on Aging - Manitoba (1985) reported that 83% of those age 65 and over had achieved elementary or secondary schooling only. In this study, 46.9% indicated that their formal education had been completed before the completion of high school. Another 22.8% reported that a high school diploma was their highest education. The differences between these results and those reported in the

Manitoba Fact Book on Aging may be attributed to the large presence of under 65 year olds in the sample. The remaining education levels reported by the respondents were: some technical or community college, 6.1%; completed technical or community college, 5.5%; partial university, 5.3%; completed undergraduate degree, 2.6%; and, partial graduate degree, 1.6%; and completed graduate degree, 9.2%. The total number of respondents with more than a high school education represented 30.2% of the sample.

Occupations were varied and were grouped using the categories from the Aging in Manitoba Study, 1983. Table 1 reflects the findings. The most common occupation after housewife (29.4%) was a professional position (13.8%), which may in turn account for the rather high number of graduate degrees present in the sample. This was closely followed by individuals employed as skilled labourers (12.9%) and sales and services (12.8%). Farmers accounted for 10.3%) of the respondents.

There were 30.5% of the respondents who reported having a physical disability of some kind. Among those, 82.8% reported that the disability restricted their participation in leisure-time activities.

The sample was comprised of 62.7% retirees and 37.3% of individuals not retired from the work force. Of those retired 9.9% indicated that the decision had been a mutual one between themself and the employer, 19.8% indicated that they were forced to retire and 59.1% had chosen retirement.

Table 1

List of Occupations

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Housewife	177	29.4
Professional	83	13.8
Skilled Labour	78	12.9
Sales and Services	77	12.8
Farming	62	10.3
Clerical	53	8.8
Management	38	6.3
Transportation, Communication or Recreation (tourism)	19	3.2
Unskilled Labour	12	2.0
Fishing	1	.2
Trapping	1	.2
Prospecting	1	.2
Mining	1	.2
total	603	100.0

Most respondents (70.0%) had their own transportation which they used to participate in leisure-time activity. Public transportation was used by 9.6% and family members were relied upon by another 13.3% in order to attend leisure-time activities. There were a few who walked (.3%) and many who simply did not get out to attend leisure-time activities (7.0%).

Most of the respondents lived in single family dwellings (82.0%). The remaining ones were distributed among attached houses (e.g. duplex) of which there were 3.2%, apartments (10.1%) and apartments restricted to people above a certain age (4.5%).

Most of these people had lived in their present home for more than 10 years (69.5%). There were 11.8% residing for 6-10 years, 9.7%

for 3-5 years, and 9.0% less than 2 years. More telling was the fact that 88.4% had lived in or near the same community for more than 10 years.

Respondents were distributed throughout the province with Winnipeg being the most heavily represented area. The results were: Winnipeg, 47.9%; Parkland, 8.2%; Interlake, 7.4%; Westman, 14.2%; Central 13.1%; Eastman, 6.4% and Norman, 2.8%. The response from the Norman region was particularly disappointing since an effort had been made to increase the sample size specifically in the region.

Despite the fact that 32.7% of the respondents were single, widowed, separated or divorced on 23% were living alone. Households with two adults comprised 54.1% of the respondent group. Households with three adults were 14.4% of the sample and 8.6% of the households had 4 or more adults.

Income had the highest rate of refusal among the respondents with 14.1% declining to reveal their income category. However among those who did report income the results were; less than 10,000, 17.7%; 10,001-15,000, 23.9% 15,001-20,000, 16.9%; 20,001-30,000, 16.9%; 30,001-40,000, 11.2%; 40,001-50,000, 6.1%; and more than 50,000, 7.2%. Thus, 41.6% had less than 15,000 in annual income and 58.5% of the household income reported by the respondents was less than 20,000. These results compare very well with those reported in the Provincial Fact Book on Aging-Manitoba (1985) which were based on census figures.

Finally, the respondents were asked to assess their health at the present. The results were: Excellent, 17.4%; Good, 51.6%; Fair, 25.5%; Poor, 4.6%; and Bad, .8%. This may indicate that those in poorer health states were less likely to respond since it has been demonstrated, as Larson (1978) found in his comprehensive review, that health is one of the major determinants of behaviour among the elderly.

From this information it is clear that the respondents represented a good cross-section of the community-based elderly in Manitoba. However, the education levels and occupations reported were above average (Provincial Fact Book on Aging - Manitoba, 1985). Users of the information drawn from this survey should, as a result, find a significant degree of confidence in the application of the findings.

5.1 Leisure Behaviour Patterns - General

The first part of the questionnaire addressed the issue of frequency of participation of Manitobans 55 and over in 25 different activities. The respondents were asked to check the frequency with which they participated in each of the activities over the course of the preceding 12 months. The response categories were 'not at all', '1 -10 times', '11-30 times', '31 - 50 times' and '51 or more times'. Table 2 represents the results from that question with column one identifying all those participating at least once (thus including the scores from the succeeding three columns).

The activities done most often, those closest to home and with the easiest degree of access were dominant. For example, the watching

Table 2

Participation Rates of 25 Activities Done Most Often

	% Participating at least once in the past year	% Participating 11-30 times	% Participating 31-50 times	% Participating 51 or more times in the past year	% not doing at all
1. Visiting friends and relatives	99.3	15.5	16.0	61.4	.7
2. Listening to music, watching T.V., or listening to the radio	99.0	7.9	9.5	77.0	1.0
3. Shopping	97.8	13.3	18.4	55.?	2.2
4. Reading	97.1	12.9	13.0	64.1	2.9
5. Walking	92.6	20.8	13.3	45.3	7.4
6. Gardening	79.8	16.7	16.4	30.9	20.2
7. Table games or cards	77.3	19.2	12.9	21.7	22.7
8. Writing (e.g. letters, stories)	73.6	20.1	11.2	12.6	26.4
9. Watching a live event	70.7	14.0	3.6	4.5	29.3
10. Picnicking	62.7	9.7	3.2	1.6	37.3
11. Participating in physical exercise or activity not related to sport	61.1	14.8	8.3	19.0	38.8
12. Participating in volunteer work, clubs, community affairs, etc.	60.4	14.9	7.9	15.7	39.6
13. Going out to theatre, shows etc.	56.2	9.5	1.1	1.2	43.8
14. Visit libraries, art galleries or museums	54.8	7.5	4.3	3.2	45.2
15. Birdwatching	47.4	11.4	5.1	10.4	52.6
16. Participating in craft activities	44.3	9.3	6.1	18.2	55.7
17. Participating in art activities	38.5	6.5	3.5	3.6	61.5
18. Engaging in individual or team sport	35.8	8.0	5.8	11.3	64.2
19. Participating in hobby activities	32.6	8.1	4.6	7.9	67.4
20. Boating, canoeing or sailing	29.2	6.0	2.1	3.5	70.8
21. Playing a musical instrument or singing	27.7	5.9	3.7	9.8	72.3
22. Camping	24.1	5.4	2.0	3.4	75.9
23. Horseshoes, Lawndarts or Ring Toss	22.8	4.7	.9	.7	77.2
24. Taking lessons or formal instruction	16.8	3.7	.9	1.5	83.2
25. Lawnbowling	5.1	1.5	.6	1.1	94.9

N=632

of a live event was the only activity among the top ten that required any special preparation and only it and shopping and picnicking were usually done outside the home or its immediate vicinity. Moreover, most of the top ten activities were social and passive in nature although certainly some activities could be more vigorously pursued if one desired (e.g. walking). It was also clear that most of these activities required little expenditure of income and given that 41.6% of the sample had an income less than 15,000 it is not surprising. This compares favourably with the results reported by others including McAvoy (1979), Morgan and Godbey (1978), Peppers (1976) and Kelly (1982).

The more active pursuits and those requiring more preparation comprised the bottom 15 rated activities. It was also apparent that when the scores for physical activity participation and walking were considered together, the rate of participation in some form of physical activity was quite high. Outdoor activities with the exception of picnicking and gardening were quite low on the list with birdwatching (15th), boating (20th), horseshoes, lawndarts and ring toss (23rd) and lawnbowling (25th).

Creative and cultural activities seemed to be grouped in the latter half of the list. It was interesting to note that visiting libraries, art galleries and museums was done by more than half the respondents (54.8%) while crafts, hobbies and art activities which were often considered more popular activities among this age group, were reported by less than half.

Volunteering was an activity that many in this age group participated in either as member of an organization or by contributing where they perceived a need. It was important that this contribution be noted as 38.5% participated in voluntary activity more than ten times in the past year. This represented a substantial workforce and should be noted by those seeking volunteer help for their organization.

Table 3 provides an interesting comparison of the ten activities with the highest participation from this study and those of the 1983 Aging in Manitoba Study, a 1982 study done in the Maritimes by Singleton (1985) and the McAvoy (1979) study cited earlier.

The comparisons reflect certain consistencies. As noted earlier and described by Verhoven (1977) the most frequently engaged in activities tend to be centered around the home and be more passive in nature. These consistent patterns were of particular interest since all three studies employed different methods (e.g. mail, in-house interview and time-budget methods, some using more general categories of activity and some including activities not usually associated with leisure) and time frames for the recall of activities.

Table 4 represents the percent of respondents in each category of each variable participating in the 25 activities by selected socio-economic variables. The variables selected for inclusion in the table were age, income, gender, retirement status, self-assessed health status, region, education level and marital status.

Table 3

Top Ten Activities as Compared to Previous Research

	Current results	1983 Aging in Manitoba study	1982 Singleton study	1979 McAvoy study
1.	Visit friends or relatives	Listen to music/watch TV	Preparing, serving and eating food	Visit friends or relatives
2.	Listen to music/ watch TV	Walk, shop or drive	Watch TV	Watch TV
3.	Shopping	Light House-work/gardening	Activities for daily living	Reading
4.	Reading	Phone conversations	Reading	Gardening
5.	Walking	Reading or writing	Participate in sport	Indoor hobbies
6.	Gardening	Visit family	Hobbies	Driving for pleasure
7.	Table games or cards	Visit friends	Entertaining	Walking
8.	Writing	Heavy house-work/yardwork	Relaxing	Indoor games
9.	Watching a live event	Handwork hobbies	Games	Attending club meetings
10.	Picnic	Church-related activities	Lawn care and driving for pleasure	Caring for animals

Each of the activities was tested for statistical significance using the chi-square test. The table denotes with an asterisk (*) those relationships which were not statisically significant. In these cases the independent variable (e.g. age, income, gender, etc.) did not explain the difference in the rates of participation for that activity. This is, the observed results and anticipated results did not differ systematically based on the findings reported. The minimum level of confidence in those relationships that were significant was at $p < .05$, meaning that those relationships that were significant can be expected to occur 95 times out of 100. This procedure for explaining the results was used on all tables reporting statistical significance.

The results from Table 4 showed that among passive activities like listening to music/watching television, visiting friends and relatives, reading and writing there was little effect of rising age on participation. However, when contrasted with more physical pursuits like sports, physical exercise and walking there was a noticeable drop in participation with age. This was consistent with the findings reported by Roadburg (1985) except that he noted the drop in activities from the mid-forties rather than mid-fifties as this study does. It will be interesting to find out whether this trend holds over time as the current middle-age population has been exposed to a considerable amount of promotion concerning the need for and benefits from life-long physical activity.

Outdoor activities like gardening, boating, picnicking and camping all dropped in frequency of participation with increasing age. The

Table 4

Participation at Least Once In the Last 12 Months in
Top 25 Activities by Selected Socio-Economic Variables

Activity	Age					Income					
	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40000+
1. Visiting friends or relatives	97.0	98.4	97.2	88.4	94.1	84.3	96.9	97.8	97.8	100.0	98.6
2. Listening to music or watching T.V.	99.2	96.1	97.2	90.0	*93.2	87.5	97.6	98.9	96.7	98.3	98.6
3. Shopping	96.2	96.1	94.5	85.9	84.8	73.9	96.9	94.5	97.8	96.7	94.4
4. Reading	97.0	97.7	93.6	93.3	*94.9	92.7	96.9	95.6	97.8	96.7	*98.6
5. Walking	91.1	91.6	86.4	82.6	*84.0	79.1	87.6	90.2	94.5	93.4	*90.2
6. Gardening	82.9	87.0	75.6	71.9	65.5	59.4	76.2	78.3	84.8	77.1	86.1
7. Table games/cards	78.5	76.3	71.1	71.0	66.3	58.3	77.6	68.4	84.7	73.7	75.0
8. Writing	65.9	70.2	63.0	61.9	68.0	67.7	66.9	60.8	75.0	60.6	72.2
9. Watching a live event	73.3	74.0	62.1	69.4	55.4	45.8	66.1	61.9	71.7	78.6	81.9
10. Picnicking	62.2	63.3	56.7	47.1	48.7	46.8	59.2	52.1	63.0	62.2	*58.3
11. Participating in physical exercise	69.6	64.8	48.6	45.4	43.6	39.5	48.4	52.1	64.1	63.9	73.6
12. Volunteer work	57.0	58.7	57.6	56.1	47.0	45.8	56.1	51.0	59.7	54.0	70.8
13. Going out to the theatre or show	63.7	58.7	43.2	45.4	36.1	23.9	45.3	45.6	67.3	70.4	76.3
14. Visit libraries, art galleries or museums	56.2	50.3	43.2	46.2	46.2	28.1	49.2	52.1	59.7	59.0	58.3
15. Birdwatching	37.0	50.3	45.0	54.0	37.8	39.5	47.6	41.3	48.9	47.5	*40.2
16. Craft activities	49.6	32.0	34.2	38.0	38.6	43.7	40.7	41.3	41.3	26.2	34.7
17. Art activities	40.0	42.7	29.7	31.4	22.6	18.7	35.3	30.4	42.3	39.3	47.2
18. Individual or team sport	40.7	38.1	19.8	27.2	26.8	15.6	28.4	28.2	40.2	42.6	48.6
19. Hobby	29.6	30.5	32.4	23.9	26.0	18.7	27.6	31.5	30.4	40.9	31.9
20. Boating, canoeing, sailing	37.0	35.8	25.2	16.5	15.1	13.5	22.3	25.0	29.3	42.6	43.0
21. Playing a musical instrument	29.6	30.5	18.0	19.8	18.4	17.7	25.3	21.7	22.8	14.7	31.9
22. Camping	28.1	23.6	22.5	18.1	11.7	21.8	23.0	19.5	22.8	32.7	*15.2
23. Horseshoes, Laundarts	21.4	25.1	21.6	20.6	10.0	12.5	24.6	15.2	19.5	32.7	16.6
24. Taking lessons	18.5	15.2	12.6	14.0	10.0	7.2	13.0	10.8	20.6	9.8	26.3
25. Lawnbowling	5.9	.8	.9	8.2	5.8	2.0	6.1	6.5	7.6	1.6	*1.4
N =	150	131	111	121	119	96	130	92	92	61	72

* Denotes at the end of a row (per variable) that this relationship is not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square test.

Table 4

(Continued)

Activity	Gender		Retirement Status		Present Health (self-assessed)	
	Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
1. Visiting friends or relatives	96.6	*94.1	93.9	97.7	96.1	93.5
2. Listening to music or watching T.V.	95.8	94.9	94.7	97.3	96.8	*93.5
3. Shopping	92.5	*91.5	90.8	*94.2	94.4	87.7
4. Reading	96.6	*94.6	94.7	*96.9	97.3	92.5
5. Walking	86.1	*88.2	86.9	*88.5	91.3	79.1
6. Gardening	80.2	*74.1	70.9	87.2	81.4	66.8
7. Table games/cards	71.6	*74.1	71.4	76.2	75.9	66.3
8. Writing	53.7	75.5	61.5	67.8	70.1	*58.2
9. Watching a live event	70.8	*61.7	62.3	*70.0	70.1	55.0
10. Picnicking	52.9	*58.4	50.0	65.6	60.3	46.5
11. Participating in physical exercise	56.3	*53.6	49.7	64.3	59.6	44.3
12. Volunteer work	56.3	*55.0	53.6	59.9	60.3	45.9
13. Going out to the theatre or show	52.6	*49.1	45.8	59.0	55.5	38.5
14. Visit libraries, art galleries or museums	48.5	*49.4	48.6	49.7	53.8	37.9
15. Birdwatching	43.2	*42.1	42.9	*41.8	42.7	*44.3
16. Craft activities	15.2	59.2	40.3	*40.0	40.1	42.2
17. Art activities	34.7	*32.5	31.6	*37.8	38.9	21.9
18. Individual or team sport	40.2	24.1	26.4	*40.0	36.5	19.2
19. Hobby	31.7	*25.8	28.0	*29.9	30.2	26.2
20. Boating, canoeing, sailing	35.0	19.6	20.4	37.0	30.0	19.2
21. Playing a musical instrument	22.0	24.7	19.1	30.3	25.4	*19.7
22. Camping	26.1	*17.4	14.6	30.3	22.8	*18.7
23. Horseshoes, Lawndarts	25.7	*15.7	17.2	24.2	20.1	*20.3
24. Taking lessons	11.5	*16.5	20.1	*16.2	16.8	9.6
25. Lawnbowling	4.8	*3.9	4.7	*3.9	4.5	*3.2
N =	268	356	382	227	416	187

* Denotes at the end of a row (per variable) that this relationship is not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square test.

Table 4

(Continued)

Activity	Region						
	Winnipeg	Parkland	Interlake	Westman	Central	Eastman	Norman
1. Visiting friends or relatives	96.1	93.8	97.7	94.1	94.8	89.4	*88.2
2. Listening to music or watching T.V.	97.2	91.8	95.4	94.1	94.8	94.7	*94.1
3. Shopping	94.7	83.6	93.1	92.9	88.4	86.8	*100.0
4. Reading	96.8	89.7	95.4	96.4	96.1	94.7	82.3
5. Walking	91.0	83.6	79.5	85.8	87.1	86.8	82.3
6. Gardening	72.0	93.8	90.9	76.4	80.7	86.8	47.0
7. Table games/cards	72.0	63.2	70.4	74.1	82.0	73.6	88.2
8. Writing	69.9	61.2	65.9	72.9	64.1	42.1	*64.7
9. Watching a live event	69.5	59.1	47.7	67.0	70.5	52.6	*88.2
10. Picnicking	55.2	59.1	42.8	58.8	52.5	52.6	94.1
11. Participating in physical exercise	62.2	48.8	36.3	47.0	52.5	50.0	*70.5
12. Volunteer work	46.7	59.1	54.5	62.3	70.5	68.4	76.4
13. Going out to the theatre or show	63.2	26.5	38.6	41.1	42.3	42.1	47.0
14. Visit libraries, art galleries or museums	59.7	30.6	34.0	42.3	44.8	50.0	35.2
15. Birdwatching	40.5	44.8	56.8	37.6	43.5	50.0	*47.0
16. Craft activities	40.5	34.6	34.0	50.5	37.1	36.8	*41.1
17. Art activities	36.7	30.6	25.0	35.2	30.7	34.2	*17.6
18. Individual or team sport	31.8	28.5	36.3	32.9	30.7	26.3	*35.2
19. Hobby	31.1	32.6	18.1	25.8	26.9	23.6	*35.2
20. Boating, canoeing, sailing	29.0	28.5	9.0	27.0	21.7	23.6	52.9
21. Playing a musical instrument	19.5	38.7	13.6	23.5	34.6	31.5	41.1
22. Camping	17.8	30.6	15.9	24.7	21.7	21.0	52.9
23. Horseshoes, Lawndarts	18.5	22.4	18.1	15.2	20.5	31.5	*35.2
24. Taking lessons	17.4	12.2	9.0	11.7	14.1	7.8	*11.7
25. Lawnbowling	3.4	4.0	6.8	7.0	1.2	2.6	23.5
N =	286	49	44	85	78	38	17

* Denotes at the end of a row (per variable) that this relationship is not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square test.

Table 4

(Continued)

Activity	Education			Marital Status	
	Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)
1. Visiting friends or relatives	93.1	95.7	*97.8	96.6	92.1
2. Listening to music or watching T.V.	94.8	93.6	*97.3	96.6	*92.6
3. Shopping	89.3	93.6	*94.6	93.3	*89.2
4. Reading	93.4	95.7	98.4	95.7	*95.0
5. Walking	82.8	90.8	*92.	86.6	*88.7
6. Gardening	76.0	75.3	78.7	79.8	71.0
7. Table games/cards	68.8	80.9	*73.9	75.0	*69.1
8. Writing	57.1	70.4	78.1	63.8	*71.5
9. Watching a live event	54.4	75.3	75.5	67.8	*60.7
10. Picnicking	52.7	54.2	*63.2	59.2	*50.0
11. Participating in physical exercise	45.8	55.6	68.0	57.6	*49.5
12. Volunteer work	51.7	54.2	*62.2	50.9	*62.3
13. Going out to the theatre or show	32.8	58.4	72.3	51.6	*48.5
14. Visit libraries, art galleries or museums	36.6	54.9	63.8	51.1	*45.0
15. Birdwatching	42.1	40.1	44.6	47.3	*33.3
16. Craft activities	36.9	40.8	45.2	39.0	43.1
17. Art activities	24.6	31.6	48.4	33.8	*28.9
18. Individual or team sport	24.3	30.9	42.0	34.2	*25.0
19. Hobby	24.3	24.6	*36.1	27.6	*29.4
20. Boating, canoeing, sailing	22.6	23.9	32.9	30.4	*18.1
21. Playing a musical instrument	21.9	23.9	26.0	24.1	22.5
22. Camping	23.2	17.6	*19.6	24.7	*13.7
23. Horseshoes, Lawndarts	22.9	18.3	15.9	23.0	*14.2
24. Taking lessons	7.5	14.7	25.0	26.6	13.7
25. Lawnbowling	3.4	4.9	*5.3	4.0	*4.9
N =	292	142	188	420	204

* Denotes at the end of a row (per variable) that this relationship is not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square test.

outdoor activities birdwatching, lawnbowling and horseshoes, lawndarts and ring toss revealed an inconsistent pattern of activity. This can probably be attributed to the rather physical nature of the former set and less demanding requirements of the latter.

Creative and cultural activities did not show a consistent pattern of behaviour with some (crafts and writing) increasing among the older respondents and some being entirely mixed (hobbies, art activities and playing a musical instrument). There was no pattern of diminished participation among those sampled regarding these types of activities.

One interesting phenomenon of these data was the frequent drop in participation among those 65-69 and subsequent increase in the 70-74 age group. This occurred in activities as different as watching a live event, going out to the theatre or show, visiting libaries, art galleries or museums, birdwatching, crafts, art activities, individual or team sports, hobby activities and taking lessons or formal instruction. One possible explanation may be derived from the theory of continuity.

If the ceasing of work at age 65 is traumatic, then the result may be a decrease in activity as the individual has lost their life continuity. The subsequent increase may reflect the decision to find alternative forms of expression for those things that were previously satisfied through work. Thus, this period may represent a transitional time where the leisure services practitioner can make a contribution. It also suggests, if the assumptions made are

accurate, that there is an important need for pre-retirement counselling and that it include a focus on leisure not only for its diversion qualities but also for its contribution to the quality and meaning of life. While this discussion is perhaps a bit tangentable to the focus here, it is important to note that to counsel the use of leisure for purposes of distraction only, is to diminish its potential and the potential of the participants.

In virtually every case the higher the income reported, the greater the rate of participation. This was even true for those activities that have little cost associatd with them like visiting friends and relatives, listening to music/watching television and reading. The only activity to clearly have the reverse trend was participation in craft activities. While the higher income, higher participation trend was true, upon close examination it was those in the lowest income category that were the most severely affected. This means that 17.7% of the sample, those earning less than 10,000, are unable to participate to the same degree as most others. This was found to be consistent with the findings of a general study of public leisure behaviour in Alberta in 1981 (Searle and Jackson, 1985) and that of McAvoy (1979) and Schliewen (1977).

Given this apparent effect of income on participation and the fact that many of the elderly are in low income categories, there may be need for action on the part of leisure service professionals. If this trend were substantiated through further multi-variate analysis, this would indicate a need to alleviate the limitations of income on the community-based elderly if they are to become more

active in their leisure. This means addressing the policy issues of fees and charges and promotion. The latter is essential once a decision is made to reduce the effects of income either through a subsidy program, "free" periods of use, or other device. These people will likely be non-users to begin with, therefore, they must be made aware of what is available and actively encouraged to participate. If such policies are already in place then the promotion of this must occur. Furthermore it must occur in a manner that doesn't demean the participant.

Differences based on gender tended to be rather minimal except in some activities in which participation was stereotyped. For example, volunteer work and participation in crafts were more frequently engaged in by women. Whereas, sports, boating and camping were dominated by men. Greater participation of males in physical activity was also found in studies conducted by Jacobs and Havens (1985), McGuire (1984), Mobily, et al (1984) and Ridick and Daniel (1984). Writing, which is not necessarily a stereotyped activity, was most popular with women. Among the set of activities, men participated more often than women. The males had higher participation rates in 17 of the 25 activities. However, in many activities the differences were not great. The chi-square results certainly suggest, with six exceptions, that gender would not be a strong indicator for decisions surrounding the provision of leisure services for Manitobans 55 and older.

Comparisons based on retirement status revealed a similar trend as age, with most of those not retired participating more than those

who are retired. Since this tends to be a function of age it is not a surprising result. It does, however, point out that leisure is not the all encompassing life activity after retirement and may lend credence to the notion of disengagement or adjustment theory although such conclusions would not be totally supported here.

Other than birdwatching, crafts and horseshoes, lawndarts and ring toss, those in excellent or good health reported greater rates of participation. This was consistent with much of the previous research (Jacobs and Havens, 1985; Larson, 1978; McGuire, 1984; Mobily, et al, 1984; Morgan and Godbey, 1978). Unfortunately, there was little that could be done by those in leisure services with regard to alleviating the problems of health. However, those who work with the frail elderly need to take heed of the caution by Atchley (1980), Crandall (1980), and Ward (1979). All three have expressed concern that emphasizing active lifestyles with those who are frail or infirm can place a tremendous burden on them and as a result unnecessary stress. This was not meant to say that they should not be encouraged to participate but that practitioners must understand the limits within which they function.

The distribution of respondents within each region participating in the 25 activities did not vary unusually except in three cases. First, physical activity participation was lower in the areas outside Winnipeg than it was in Winnipeg (although the differences were not statistically significant). One possible explanation may be the greater range of opportunities in Winnipeg, especially for people in this age group. The other activity that varied more than

expected was the rate of voluntary activity. The residents outside of Winnipeg were more inclined to participate than those in Winnipeg. This may be a result of the smaller rural communities maintaining a closer sense of community than Winnipeg and with it a greater interest in helping through volunteer work. It was also true that these communities have less resources and would require volunteer effort in order for many services to be provided. Finally, rural areas tend to reflect closer religious ties and the church may be a focus for many volunteer activities.

The third acivity that had unusual differences was playing a musical instrument or singing. The areas outside Winnipeg (with the exception of the Interlake) all participated to a greater degree. This may be due to more active involvement in the church and thus choir singing.

Those other activities that did vary, generally did so due to clearly different opportunities. These types of activities were watching a live event, going out to the theatre or show and visits to libraries, museums or art galleries. All others varied but with no patterns or consistencies (except gardening which was done less in the Norman region which may be due to weather restrictions more than anything else).

To test for the relationship between education and participation, the variable education was collapsed into three categories in order that there would be sufficient numbers for analysis. The less than high school and completed high school categories remained the same. The others were combined to create a category "more than high

school". The relationship between education and participation was consistent. The higher the education, the higher the rate of participation. In three cases there were higher rates among those with less than high school education compared to those with completed high school (listening to music/watching television, gardening and birdwatching) and one instance between those with completed high school and more than high school (table games) but these variations were minimal. The trend was that education was positively and linearly related participation. There were two exceptions: camping and horseshoes, lawndarts and ring toss. In these two cases the results were reversed. However, no explanation was readily available to explain this difference. It should not, however, deflect from the main finding.

Finally, the effect of marital status was tested against participation. In this case those who were single, widowed or separated or divorced were collapsed into one category, "single". Walking, writing, volunteer work, crafts, hobbies and lawnbowling were more frequently engaged in by those who were single. The remaining activities all had higher rates of participation among those who were married. Other than walking, the activities in which single respondents participated to a greater degree were opportunities for social contact or exchange of some kind (e.g. in the case of writing a letter). The results of the chi-square test revealed that most of the differences reported do not differ from that which would have been expected. Thus, marital status is likely to be a poor criterion for planning leisure services with this age group.

Table 5 reflects the differences in rates of participation among those 64 and under and 65 and over. The most notable difference is that there is virtually none regarding the ranking of each category. One activity might be slightly higher on one list compared to the other but on balance, there is little difference.

The notable difference between the two sets is the actual percentage of participants. This reinforces the notion of declining participation with age especially among activities requiring any physical exertion (e.g. watching a live event, physical exercise, picnic, going to the theatre, sports, etc.). This decline may also be due to the combined effects of decreasing income with age and frequently poorer health as was the result in the study conducted by Mobily, et al (1984). Thus, while age appears to explain the difference in participation, leisure service practitioners should not overlook the other variables contributing to this decline.

5.2 Differences in Current Leisure Activities and Those Participated in at 40 Years of Age

A direct comparison of the two lists of activities by percentages could be misleading since the questions deriving the information took on two different forms. Question one on current activities listed all of them and response categories. Question two asked the respondents to list the three activities they did most ofen at age 40. Thus, the salient camparisons were to be made on the relative rankings of the activities and not the rates of response. Table 6 shows the top 20 activities done at age 40 compared with those done currently by rank.

TABLE 5

Comparison of Activities Participated in Most Often By Those 64 and under and 65 and Over

	64 AND UNDER	65 AND OVER
1.	Visiting friends or relatives (100.0%)	Listening to music/ watching television (99.0%)
2.	Reading (99.2%)	Visit friends or relatives (98.7%)
3.	Shopping (98.8%)	Shopping (96.8%)
4.	Listening to music/ watching television (98.8%)	Reading (96.5%)
5.	Walking (94.5%)	Walking (90.7%)
6.	Gardening (80.0%)	Gardening (76.3%)
7.	Table games or cards (79.4%)	Table games or cards (79.4%)
8.	Watching a live event (76.5%)	Writing (74.3%)
9.	Writing (72.9%)	Watching a live event (66.7%)
10.	Physical exercise (70.1%)	Picnicking (59.9%)
11.	Picnicking (65.7%)	Physical exercise (54.0%)
12.	Go to the theatre or show (65.3%)	Visit libraries, art galleries or museums (52.6%)
13.	Visit libraries, art galleries or museums (57.9%)	Go to theatre or show (49.1%)
14.	Crafts (46.4%)	Birdwatching (47.2%)
15.	Birdwatching (46.0%)	Crafts (42,3%)
16.	Art activity (44.3%)	Volunteer work (39.1%)
17.	Engaging in individual or team sports (43.3%)	Art activity (34.3%)
18.	Volunteer work (39.8%)	Hobbies (33.3%)
19.	Boating, sailing or canoeing (38.1%)	Engaging in individual or team sports (29.6%)
20.	Hobbies (32.6%)	Playing a musical instrument or singing (23.5%)

The principal differences were centered around the fact that the activities at age forty were more physically demanding and generally less passive or sedate than those done currently. This trend was also evident by comparing the 55-59 year olds with the rest of the

Table 6

Comparison of Activities Done at Age 40 and Those Done Currently by Relative Rank

Current Activities	Activities at Age 40
1. Visit friends and relatives	1. Individual or team sports
2. Listen to music/watch T.V.	2. Reading
3. Shopping	3. Gardening
4. Reading	4. Craft activities
5. Walking	5. Hunting or fishing
6. Gardening	6. Visit friends or relatives
7. Table games or cards	7. Walking
8. Writing	8. Camping
9. Watching a live event	9. Physical activity not related to sport
10. Picnicking	10. Table games
11. Physical activity not related to sport	11. Listening to music/watch T.V.
12. Volunteering	12. Attend socials/pubs
13. Going out to the theatre	13. Play an instrument or sing
14. Visit libraries, art galleries or museums	14. Travel
15. Birdwatching	15. Participate in clubs
16. Craft activities	16. Picnicking
17. Arts activities	17. Hobbies
18. Individual or team sports	18. Volunteering
19. Hobbies	19. Go to the theatre
20. Boating, canoeing or sailing	20. Go to cottage or lake

sample in Table 4. The differences are more marked with this comparison and thus more accurately reflect the changing interests and capabilities of the population.

It also reflected more outdoor activities (hunting and fishing and camping) among the top ten and needless to say the role of sport diminished over time. Voluntary activity seemed to rise with age while craft activities were more frequently done at age 40 than currently.

Despite some of the more dramatic changes (e.g. sport, outdoor pursuits, crafts) the participation frequency in many activities remained fairly constant. That is not surprising because most studies of the general population's leisure behaviours (A Look at Leisure, Vol. 2, 1982) tend to reflect those activities closest to home, with the greatest access and least cost. Indeed, among the top ten activities done at age 40, only four would be necessarily pursued outside the immediate home environment. This compares with three among the current set of most frequently engaged in activities.

5.3 Favourite Leisure Activities

The questions about favourite leisure activity sought to determine those most popular in warm seasons (May through September) versus those most popular in cold seasons (October through April). Given the rather lengthy winter which inhabits Manitoba this distinction seemed important. It also seemed that such a distinction would be more feasible for leisure service agencies given the nature of their

planning cycles. The results of the favourite warm and cold activities are reflected in Table 7.

The warm weather preferences showed a definite proclivity for outdoor pursuits such as gardening, hunting and fishing, camping, going to the cottage or lake, relaxing outdoors and picnicking. There was little desire for the passive activities that dominated the list of activities most often done. Indeed, the warm seasons find the respondents preferring quite active pursuits.

The cold weather list showed a marked increase in passive and indoor activities which would be expected given the climate of the province. Reading, crafts, listening to music/watching television, table games, hobbies and visiting friends or relatives were all activities that can be done in and around the home. The challenge for leisure services is to find a means through which the effects of the cold seasons can be reduced and the participation in more active pursuits and more social opportunities increased among older persons in order to enrich their life.

The first thing to strike the reader between those activities preferred compared to those done most often are the differences especially in warm weather but also for cold weather. As McAvoy (1979) discovered in his study, activities done most often were not always the one preferred. The reasons for this difference may be attributed to opportunity, cost, ease of access and/or a certain feeling. This latter point refers to the fact that many people state that their favourite activity is something in which they received tremendous satisfaction but have participated in rarely.

For example, the individual who experienced cross-country skiing may describe that as their favourite even though they may participate in it infrequently. But the associated positive feelings from the experience linger to make it the activity they most prefer.

TABLE 7

A Comparison of Favourite Activities in Warm and Cold Seasons

Warm Seasons	Cold Seasons
1. Gardening (24.2%)	Reading (18.8%)
2. Sports (12.8%)	Sports (17.2%)
3. Hunting or fishing (8.1%)	Crafts (13.0%)
4. Walking (8.1%)	Listening to music/ watching television (11.2%)
5. Camping (5.7%)	Physical exercise (6.0%)
6. Physical exercise (5.4%)	Table games or cards (6.0%)
7. Go to cottage or lake (5.2%)	Walking (5.6%)
8. Outdoors/relax (3.7%)	Hobby (5.6)
9. Travel (3.5%)	Visit friends or relatives (2.4%)
10. Visit friends or relatives (3.4%)	Travel (2.2%)
11. Pleasure driving (3.2%)	Hunting or fishing (1.8%)
12. Reading (2.7%)	Play an instrument or sing (1.6%)
13. Listening to music/ watching television (1.7%)	Watch a live event (1.4%)
14. Picnicking (1.7%)	Shopping (.9%)
15. Hobbies (1.3%)	Participate in clubs (.9%)
16. Watch a live event (1.3%)	Bingo (.9%)

Opportunity refers to the availability of the activity in your community. Indeed, the most obvious here was hunting and fishing which require licenses and are regulated which limit pursuit of these activities. Those seeking to participate in sports may be limited by availability as might those preferring physical exercise

or table games. In the latter case it may be that two or four people are required to play and the others are not available.

Cost factors inhibit most everyone's participation and given the relatively low income of this age group, this can be a substantial factor. This was especially true for activities such as hunting and fishing (cost of equipment and transportation to site), crafts (equipment and supplies), travel and sports (equipment and registration fees).

Ease of access refers to the relative ease with which we acquiesce to the allure of the television or stereo rather than make the effort to engage in our preferred activity. Thus inertia, which affects us all to some degree, may explain some of the difference.

Perhaps one of the interesting differences between the two lists was the increased numbers seeking sports in the cold seasons over the warm seasons. In Manitoba the explanation was quite clear. Curling was the top activity listed among those declaring sport as their favourite cold season activity and this province is the curling mecca of the world.

Also of note is the increased demand for physical exercise in the cold weather over the warm. This may be due to the reduced opportunities in the winter for other forms of physical acivity (e.g. gardening, going to the lake, hunting and fishing).

The final difference of note concerns the relative absence of creative or cultural activities among those listed during the warm seasons. During the cold seasons there was an increased desire for

such activity presented by crafts, hobbies and playing an instrument or singing.

To provide a more effective comparison of the favourite activities of the respondents from the two questions, a typology was created using the activities listed. The activities were grouped into seven categories and the percentages summed to provide a score.

There was little agreement in the literature concerning the categorization of activities and there is sure to be some debate about the typology used here. However, even with its limitations it does provide a basis for comparison and understanding.

The seven categories and the activities assigned to each are presented in Table 8.

Table 8

Typology of Activities Used to Compare Warm and Cold Season Preferences

Activity Category			
Outdoor Pursuits	Physical Exercise	Sports Individual and Team	Passive Activities
gardening	physical exercise	sports	listening to music/watch TV
hunting & fishing	walking		reading
camping			pleasure driving
relax outdoors			
picnicking			
birdwatching			
boating			
lawnbowling			

Social	Creative/Cultural	Travel
visit friends or relatives	crafts	travel
shopping	hobbies	go to cottage or lake
bingo	play an instrument or sing	winter vacation
table games or cards	writing	
go to the show	cooking	
go to pubs/ socials	take lessons or formal instruction	
participate in clubs	visiting libraries, art galleries or museums	
volunteering		
dining out		
watch a live event		

Table 9 contains the comparisons of the two lists based on the typology. The inferences implied regarding more passive and indoor activities for the cold seasons was substantiated through this comparison. The rankings showed that passive activities were preferred in the cold weather followed creative and cultural activities. In the summer the top two preferences were outdoor activities (by a wide margin) and physical exercise. It was interesting to note that social activities in and of themselves did not rate highly on either list suggesting that social needs are probably met through other activities. Sports endured in both seasons as a popular set of activities.

Table 10 reflects the differences in favourite warm weather activities by category compared against selected socio-economic variables. Among preferred activities, the trends present differ from those in actual participation described in Table 4. Notably, only physical exercise declines in popularity with age, although not

a statistically significant difference. Outdoor pursuits increased with age until the 75 and over category and then it dropped to a level lower than any other group. Sports, while most popular with those under 65 was also more popular with those 70 and over than those between 65-69. Thus there was an overall decline in sport participation with age, but the lowest participation was in the middle of the group.

Table 9

Differences Between Warm Season and Cold Season Activities by Category

	Favourite Activities-Warm	Favourite Activities-Cold
1.	Outdoor Pursuits (41.9%)	Passive Activities (27.6%)
2.	Physical Exercise (13.5%)	Creative or Cultural Activities (21.9%)
3.	Individual or Team Sports (12.8%)	Individual or Team Sports (17.2%)
4.	Passive Activities (8.9%)	Social Activities (12.2%)
5.	Travel (8.7%)	Physical Exercise (11.6%)
6.	Social Activities (4.5%)	Outdoor Pursuits (2.7%)
7.	Creative or Cultural Activities (2.8%)	Travel (2.1%)

Passive pursuits, travel, social activities and creative and cultural activities increase in preference with increasing age. This would seem consistent with the notion that one's physical work capacity deteriorates (even among the most fit) with increasing age. Thus, people turn to those activities that they can more easily do (not referring to skills necessarily but to work capacity). Also, as one ages, social circles may reduce through death of family and friends, being out of the workplace and the general exclusion of the elderly common in societal attitudes. This may serve to explain the

Table 10

Participation in Preferred Activities (warm weather)
by Selected Socio-Economic Variables

Activity	Age					Income					
	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40000+
1. Outdoor Pursuits	43.7	41.9	45.9	51.3	32.7	53.1	46.9	45.6	39.1	34.4	36.1
2. Physical Exercise	16.2	12.9	11.7	9.9	#10.0	14.5	20.0	6.5	9.7	19.6	11.1
3. Sports	26.3	31.6	10.5	15.8	15.8	5.2	3.8	8.7	25.0	9.9	25.0
4. Passive Pursuits	4.4	7.6	7.2	7.4	15.1	6.2	7.6	9.7	11.9	6.5	5.5
5. Travel	7.4	7.6	7.2	9.9	#9.2	8.3	6.1	8.6	4.3	7.6	11.1
6. Social Activities	2.9	2.2	3.6	5.7	#7.5	3.1	5.3	6.5	3.2	4.9	1.3
7. Creative/Cultural Activities	2.2	3.0	3.6	4.9	#6.7	1.0	3.8	2.1	0.0	8.1	2.7
N =	150	131	111	121	119	96	130	92	92	61	72

At the end of a row (per variable) denotes that this relationship was not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square test

Table 10

(Continued)

Activity	Gender		Retirement Status		Present Health (self-assessed)	
	Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
1. Outdoor Pursuits	42.1	44.6	44.2	42.7	43.5	45.4
2. Physical Exercise	9.3	15.4	9.6	18.0	12.0	10.6
3. Sports	16.8	8.7	11.8	13.7	76.3	17.1
4. Passive Pursuits	8.2	8.1	9.1	6.6	7.6	10.6
5. Travel	9.7	7.3	9.9	6.1	7.9	7.4
6. Social Activities	2.6	5.8	5.2	2.6	4.0	5.3
7. Creative/Cultural Activities	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.9	2.1	3.7
N =	268	356	382	227	416	187

* At the end of a row (per variable) denotes that this relationship was not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square test

Table 10

(Continued)

Activity	Region (1)						
	Winnipeg	Parkland	Interlake	Westman	Central	Eastman	Norman
1. Outdoor Pursuits	38.8	65.3	61.3	43.5	42.3	50.0	52.9
2. Physical Exercise	14.6	14.2	4.5	12.9	8.9	7.8	*11.7
3. Sports	15.0	6.1	6.8	10.6	15.4	7.9	*0
4. Passive Pursuits	7.3	2.0	11.3	9.4	5.8	7.8	*11.7
5. Travel	11.1	2.0	2.2	7.0	8.9	5.2	*11.7
6. Social Activities	3.8	0.0	2.2	7.0	6.4	10.5	*17.6
7. Creative/Cultural Activities	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.5	3.8	5.2	*0
N =	286	49	44	85	78	38	17

* At the end of a row (per variable) denotes that this relationship was not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square test

1. The determination of significance was based on a comparison of Winnipeg respondents against all other respondents from outside.

Table 10

(Continued)

Activity	Education			Marital Status	
	Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)
1. Outdoor Pursuits	49.3	46.4	27.1	45.0	41.1
2. Physical Exercise	10.6	11.9	17.0	12.1	14.2
3. Sports	7.9	12.7	18.0	13.8	8.8
4. Passive Pursuits	8.5	7.0	8.5	8.5	7.3
5. Travel	5.8	11.9	9.0	7.8	9.3
6. Social Activities	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.8	5.8
7. Creative/Cultural Activities	2.7	0.0	3.7	2.6	2.9
N =	292	142	188	420	204

* At the end of a row (per variable) denotes that this relationship was not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square test

increase in the desirability of social activities with advancing age. Based on the statistical tests, age as a predictor of favourite activities seems limited to sports, outdoor pursuits and passive activities even though there are substantive tendencies among other activities.

Income served to explain preferences for outdoor activities, sport aand travel. The lower the income the greater expressed preference for outdoor activity. In the case of travel, the greater the income the greater the preference although this was not a straight linear trend. Sports was also preferred more by those in higher income categories. The other categories of activity do not reveal any consistent pattern. The differences among income groups was significant in all cases, suggesting that some understanding of favourite activities can be derived on the basis of income.

Substantive differences between males and females were in the preference for physical exercise, sports, travel and social activities. Males preferred sports and travel while females preferred physical exercise and social activities. All of these differences were significant.

Those who were retired preferred outdoor pursuits, passive activities, travel and social activities more so than did those who were not retired. All of the differences between the two groups appear to be systematic and would be a reasonable tool in the development of programs and services. Not surprisingly, among those with fair to bad health, passive, social and creative and cultural activities were preferred more than those in excellent or good

health. Interestingly, those in the poorer health categories also expressed a greater preference over those in better health for outdoor activities. It was important to note that those in poorer health still prefer activities that take them outdoors in the warm seasons.

Regional variations showed that Manitobans outside Winnipeg prefer outdoor activities more than those in Winnipeg. No other category showed this type of consistency. Winnipegers and those in Central Manitoba expressed greater preference for sport participation than did those in other regions. Parkland respondents showed the least preference in passive activities and were, along with Interlake respondents, the groups expressing the least preference for travel. However, when the rural areas were taken as a group and compared to the respondents from Winnipeg, the results of the chi-square test revealed that only the preference for outdoor activities seemed to be explained by where one lived.

Physical exercise and sports increased in popularity with increased education. Preference for outdoor pursuits and social activities decreased with higher education. Travel preferences increased with education but not in a linear pattern.

The results from marital status comparisons revealed that married individuals preferred outdoor activities, sports and passive pursuits more than those who were single, widowed or divorced or separated. While actual participation did not vary considerably by marital status, preferences for activities did. All of the

Table 11

Favorite Cold Weather Activity by Selected Socio-Economic Variables

Activity	Age					Income					
	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40000+
1. Passive Activities	28.1	22.1	32.4	21.4	32.7	17.7	26.1	30.4	31.5	32.7	33.3
2. Creative/Cultural Activities	20.7	22.1	19.8	16.5	#15.1	22.9	21.5	16.3	14.1	13.1	16.6
3. Sports	19.3	14.5	14.4	16.5	#10.9	9.4	10.0	13.0	22.8	19.7	18.0
4. Social Activities	8.1	11.4	11.7	10.7	#12.6	14.5	10.7	15.2	11.9	4.9	5.5
5. Physical Exercise	14.0	15.2	4.5	8.2	7.5	8.3	10.7	9.7	8.6	13.1	15.2
6. Outdoor Pursuits (2)	2.2	1.5	4.5	4.9	0.0	2.0	4.6	2.1	3.2	0.0	2.7
7. Travel (2)	.7	3.0	2.7	3.3	.8	2.0	1.5	2.1	3.2	3.2	1.3
N =	150.0	131.0	111.0	121.0	119.0	96.0	130.0	92.0	92.0	61.0	72.0

At the end of a row (per variable) denotes that this relationship was not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square test

(2) Cells were too small for analysis.

Table 11

(Continued)

Activity	Gender		Retirement Status		Present Health (self-assessed)	
	Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
1. Passive Activities	29.8	34.3	15.4	25.9	26.6	30.4
2. Creative/Cultural Activities	11.1	25.2	19.8	18.5	18.9	21.3
3. Sports	19.4	12.1	13.9	18.1	17.5	10.1
4. Social Activities	9.7	11.5	10.9	9.6	9.3	13.9
5. Physical Exercise	10.8	9.8	7.0	14.5	12.5	5.8
6. Outdoor Pursuits (2)	5.2	.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	3.2
7. Travel (2)	2.9	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.1	1.6
N =	268.0	356.0	382.0	227.0	416.0	187.0

* At the end of a row (per variable) denotes that this relationship was not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square test

(2) Cells were too small for analysis.

Table 11

(Continued)

Activity	Region (1)						
	Winnipeg	Parkland	Interlake	Westman	Central	Eastman	Norman
1. Passive Activities	27.3	24.4	25.0	28.2	26.9	23.6	*17.6
2. Creative/Cultural Activities	17.4	18.3	13.6	21.1	25.6	21.0	*23.5
3. Sports	19.2	14.3	18.2	10.6	14.1	5.3	11.8
4. Social Activities	8.7	8.1	18.1	15.2	7.6	13.1	*11.7
5. Physical Exercise	10.1	16.3	6.8	7.0	7.6	18.4	*17.6
6. Outdoor Pursuits (2)	1.0	8.1	4.5	1.2	3.8	5.2	0.0
7. Travel (2)	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.2	3.8	5.3	0.0
N =	286.0	49.0	44.0	85.0	78.0	38.0	17.0

* At the end of a row (per variable) denotes that this relationship was not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square test

(1) For this analysis all regions outside Winnipeg were collapsed into one as the cells were too small to conduct statistical analysis between the regions. Thus, those relationships marked with an asterisk indicate that region of residence does not influence preference for that activity or set of activities.

(2) Cells were too small for analysis.

Table 11

(Continued)

Activity	Education			Marital Status	
	Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)
1. Passive Activities	27.1	24.7	29.7	28.6	25.9
2. Creative/Cultural Activities	19.6	17.6	21.8	18.8	19.6
3. Sports	12.3	19.0	16.4	16.9	11.7
4. Social Activities	9.9	14.0	9.0	9.6	12.7
5. Physical Exercise	8.6	12.6	10.6	10.7	8.8
6. Outdoor Pursuits (2)	4.3	.7	1.0	2.6	1.9
7. Travel (2)	1.7	1.4	3.1	2.1	1.9
N =	292.0	142.0	188.0	420.0	204.0

At the end of a row (per variable) denotes that this relationship was not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square test

(2) Cells were too small for analysis.

differences in preference between the two groups were statistically significant.

Favourite cold weather activities are presented in Table 11 by selected socio-economic variables. As indicated earlier this set of activities demonstrated a definite preference for passive indoor pursuits. When compared to age the findings parallel some of those from warm weather. Physical activity and sport participation dropped with age which was consistent throughout this dataset. However, among those preferring creative and cultural activities during the cold weather the preference declined with age although similar to warm season findings, this and differences in preferences for social activities were not statistically significant.

Preference for passive activities increased with income but all others, although without a clear pattern, were statistically significant. Men expressed greater preference for sport, physical exercise, outdoor pursuits and travel while women had the greater numbers for the other activities. These significant results suggested a far more stereotyped image of leisure behaviour than that found in warm weather favourite activities.

Those who were not retired preferred more passive activities, sports, physical exercise and to a lesser degree outdoor pursuits and travel. Those with excellent or good health preferred sports, physical exercise and travel compare to those with fair to bad health. The respondents in the poorer health more often preferred passive, creative and cultural, social and outdoor activities. All of these findings were significant.

Regionally, Norman residents showed the least interest in passive activities while Interlake residents had the least interest in creative and cultural activities. Sports were preferred less by those in Eastman and most by those in Winnipeg. Social activities were notably more popular among Interlake and Westman residents. Physical activities were most popular with Parkland, Eastman and Norman residents and least popular with those in the Interlake (which was consistent with their warm weather preference). Outdoor pursuits were favoured by those in Parkland and travel was most popular among Eastman respondents. However, when regions outside Winnipeg were combined and compared to Winnipeg, the results were significant only for preferences for sports. More Winnipeg respondents preferred sports than rural respondents.

Clear patterns based on education did not emerge except those with high school or more than high school education had greater preference for sports and physical exercise. Marital status revealed that those who were single, widowed, divorced or separated showed less preference than those who were married for passive activities, sports and physical exercise. The reverse was true in all other cases.

In summary, the differences among those expressing their preferred warm season activity seemed best explained through variation in income, gender, retirement status, self-assessed health status, education and marital status. Gender, self-perceived health status, and marital status provided much information regarding the reasons for participation in cold season activities along with age,

education and region although these latter three to a lesser extent. Whereas, actual participation rates were mostly explained through age, income, retirement status, self-assessed health status, education and to a lesser degree region of residence.

Reasons for participating in favourite activities provided much needed understanding of the motivations of Manitobans 55 and older. Table 12 describes the rank order of reasons for participation in warm season favourite activities. The overall percent of individuals stating that a particular reason was 'somewhat', 'definitely' or 'very' important is found in the left hand column and in the right hand column those describing the reasons as 'very' important are reported.

The reasons for participation in the favourite activity reflect an interesting set of motivators. First among those rated somewhat, definitely or very important, there is the top two (to relax and to be in pleasant surroundings) which reflect a desire for a certain degree of tranquility. The next two, physical exercise and change of pace, suggest a desire for activity and stimulation, both physically and mentally. To be with others and to be with family, which follow, present the need for affiliation. The next two (sense of accomplishment and improve skills or knowledge) again reinforce the desire for stimulation. To escape boredom, for excitement and to be creative all are lower order needs that would not likely be prime motivators for people to participate. The final reason, to be alone was consistently ranked low and the ranking it received

reflectd that it was at best, somewhat important. There were clearly few Greta Garbos among these respondents.

Table 12

Rank Order of Reasons for Participating in Favourite Warm Season Activities

Reason ranked by % indicating it was somewhat, definitely or very important.	Reason ranked by % indicating it was very important
1. To relax (88.3%)	1. To be with family (44.6%)
2. To be in pleasant surroundings (88.2)	2. To be in pleasant surroundings (42.5)
3. For physical health or exercise (84.0)	3. For physical health or exercise (33.1)
4. To enjoy a change of pace (82.4)	4. To relax (31.7)
5. To be with others (80.2)	5. To be with others (29.7)
6. To be with family (79.2)	6. For a sense of accomplishment (26.4)
7. For a sense of accomplishment (73.2)	7. To escape boredom (24.1)
8. To improve my skills or knowledge (71.7)	8. To enjoy a change of pace (21.6)
9. To escape boredom (62.9)	9. To improve my skills or knowledge (17.3)
10. For excitement (58.8)	10. To be creative (16.2)
11. To be creative (56.2)	11. For excitement (11.3)
12. To be alone (41.8)	12. To be alone (5.2)

The comparison with rankings by very important was provided in order to demonstrate the relative intensity of each need. The first scale, while informative to a point, tends to blur some important distinctions. To be with family moves from sixth to first on the very important scale. Perhaps for those without much family or poor relations among family, this reason was not motivating, thus a lower overall score. However, it is clearly a major force for many. To

enjoy a change of pace is important but not as important as first suspected given the overall score. It may be a case where a change is welcome and enjoyed but not that strong a determinant of behaviour. The rest of the scores remained fairly stable with "to relax" dropping to fourth from first, suggesting it is important but not to the extreme.

Table 13 is a complex and somewhat overwhelming table but it provides a breakdown of the reasons for favourite warm weather activities by various socio-economic variables. The figures in each cell are the percent indicating (from top to bottom), very important, definitely important and somewhat important. The rest of the respondents, not accounted for in the percentages shown identified the reason as not important. The results show that using age as the independent variable, there is little difference in the relative importance placed on the set of 12 reasons. To be with others was a need to perceived to be slightly more important among those over 65 than those under 65. Given that the individuals under 65 were more likely to be working and therefore spending part of each day with others, this need would be more easily fulfilled and less of a motivator for leisure participation. However, the under 65 age group were more interested in a change of pace through their favourite warm season activity than those over 65. Statistical tests showed that only the differences in importance for developing skills or knowledge, escaping boredom, seeking excitement, being alone and seeking a change of pace were significant.

Table 13

Reasons for Warm Weather Favorite by Selected Socio-Economic Variables
Those Reporting Very Important, Definitely, and Somewhat Important

Reason		Age					Income					
		55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40000+
Relax	V.I.=	34.1	30.5	25.2	27.3	28.6	31.3	29.2	29.3	28.3	32.8	27.7
	D.I.=	19.3	19.0	26.1	19.0	19.3	24.0	34.6	22.8	34.8	32.8	40.2
	S.I.=	39.3	24.2	28.8	28.9	26.1	20.8	15.4	28.3	21.7	21.3	16.6
Health	V.I.=	31.9	32.8	27.9	33.9	26.9	33.3	29.2	32.6	40.2	31.4	20.8
	D.I.=	32.6	35.1	29.7	19.8	3.1	27.1	36.5	31.5	30.4	26.2	38.8
	S.I.=	21.5	16.8	17.1	18.2	11.8	12.5	16.9	13.0	19.6	21.3	19.4
Be with others	V.I.=	26.7	23.7	36.0	33.9	24.4	32.3	30.0	28.3	21.7	27.9	23.6
	D.I.=	25.9	22.9	23.4	25.6	30.3	24.0	32.3	23.9	31.5	21.3	25.0
	S.I.=	28.9	29.0	15.3	19.0	16.1	20.8	21.5	22.8	25.0	27.9	31.9
Skills	V.I.=	15.6	18.3	14.4	18.2	14.3	22.9	12.3	22.8	10.9	18.0	12.5
	D.I.=	29.6	18.3	15.3	18.2	19.3	15.6	23.1	12.0	26.1	19.7	20.8
	S.I.=	31.1	33.6	28.8	28.9	29.4	21.9	35.4	29.3	37.0	32.8	40.2
Escape	V.I.=	23.7	20.6	25.2	26.4	16.0	27.1	21.5	23.9	17.4	32.8	22.2
	D.I.=	25.9	27.5	16.2	16.5	18.5	16.7	27.7	18.5	25.0	18.0	22.2
	S.I.=	11.9	11.5	17.1	19.0	18.5	15.6	15.4	18.5	17.4	11.5	8.3
Excite	V.I.=	14.8	8.4	11.7	13.2	5.0	14.6	5.4	10.9	9.8	13.1	11.1
	D.I.=	15.6	16.0	10.8	9.9	13.4	15.6	16.2	10.9	13.0	11.5	15.2
	S.I.=	34.1	27.5	30.5	27.3	31.9	20.8	31.5	30.4	33.7	32.8	36.8
Family	V.I.=	42.2	42.0	50.5	38.8	41.2	40.6	47.7	43.5	40.2	52.5	31.9
	D.I.=	29.6	26.0	12.6	21.5	18.5	20.8	24.6	15.2	2.8	16.4	34.7
	S.I.=	11.1	13.0	13.5	12.4	11.8	15.6	12.3	10.9	8.7	13.1	12.5
Pleasant	V.I.=	38.5	40.5	45.9	43.0	40.3	44.8	43.1	43.5	37.0	41.0	33.3
	D.I.=	36.3	29.0	27.5	27.3	27.7	22.9	33.1	26.1	3.4	29.5	38.8
	S.I.=	17.8	18.3	12.6	9.9	16.0	16.7	12.3	14.1	18.5	16.4	16.6
Alone	V.I.=	5.2	6.1	2.7	5.8	2.5	9.4	6.2	3.3	4.3	3.3	4.1
	D.I.=	8.1	9.2	2.7	4.1	5.9	5.2	6.9	9.8	6.5	8.2	4.1
	S.I.=	32.6	32.1	30.6	20.7	19.3	16.7	24.6	20.7	25.0	49.2	36.1
Change of pace	V.I.=	28.1	21.4	20.7	14.0	16.8	21.9	20.8	18.5	9.8	27.9	29.1
	D.I.=	31.9	32.8	27.0	24.0	20.2	12.5	26.9	30.4	32.6	31.1	40.2
	S.I.=	27.4	31.3	26.1	30.6	35.3	30.2	35.4	25.0	33.7	29.5	16.6
Accomplishment	V.I.=	17.8	24.4	30.6	20.7	19.3	31.3	20.0	27.2	26.1	24.6	23.6
	D.I.=	23.0	21.4	19.8	19.0	21.0	11.5	23.8	25.0	2.7	24.6	20.8
	S.I.=	23.7	26.7	20.7	22.3	21.8	18.8	27.7	16.3	27.2	16.4	29.1
Creativity	V.I.=	17.8	12.2	18.0	14.9	10.9	19.8	10.8	22.8	8.7	18.0	12.5
	D.I.=	16.3	17.6	13.5	14.0	13.4	16.7	16.2	18.3	13.0	9.8	12.5
	S.I.=	24.4	25.2	20.7	19.8	22.7	20.8	24.6	19.6	19.6	26.2	25.0
	N =	150	131	111	121	119	96	130	92	92	61	72

Table 13
(Continued)

Reason		Gender		Retirement Status		Present Health (self-assessed)	
		Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
Relax	V.I.=	32.5	26.7	28.8	30.4	30.2	29.3
	D.I.=	29.9	31.7	31.9	30.8	30.2	29.4
	S.I.=	19.9	22.5	20.4	22.0	22.9	18.7
Health	V.I.=	32.1	30.3	33.5	27.3	34.1	24.0
	D.I.=	27.6	33.1	24.3	3.6	32.2	2.7
	S.I.=	19.8	15.2	15.4	20.3	14.9	20.8
Be with others	V.I.=	24.6	32.3	29.8	27.3	28.8	28.8
	D.I.=	27.2	23.9	25.1	27.3	26.2	25.6
	S.I.=	28.0	20.8	24.3	22.5	23.3	23.5
Skills	V.I.=	13.8	18.0	16.5	14.1	17.3	12.2
	D.I.=	24.3	17.7	18.1	24.2	23.0	15.0
	S.I.=	33.2	28.7	30.1	33.0	30.0	31.0
Escape	V.I.=	23.5	22.2	22.0	22.9	21.8	26.2
	D.I.=	2.1	19.9	21.1	22.5	21.8	19.7
	S.I.=	14.9	15.4	16.2	13.2	14.1	17.1
Excite	V.I.=	10.8	10.4	8.9	12.8	10.8	9.0
	D.I.=	14.9	13.5	13.1	16.3	16.0	11.2
	S.I.=	36.6	25.3	28.5	33.0	29.5	31.0
Family	V.I.=	40.7	44.7	39.5	48.0	45.4	39.5
	D.I.=	25.4	19.9	23.6	20.7	20.9	24.0
	S.I.=	14.6	10.1	1.6	11.0	11.2	13.3
Pleasant	V.I.=	38.4	44.1	42.4	41.0	41.8	38.5
	D.I.=	30.2	28.4	29.3	29.5	28.3	31.5
	S.I.=	16.8	13.2	12.3	18.1	16.3	13.3
Alone	V.I.=	3.4	5.6	3.9	5.3	5.5	3.7
	D.I.=	4.5	7.6	58.0	7.5	6.4	5.8
	S.I.=	26.1	28.1	25.7	28.6	27.6	26.7
Change of pace	V.I.=	19.4	21.6	16.5	27.3	22.8	17.1
	D.I.=	31.3	25.0	25.4	31.7	28.1	25.6
	S.I.=	28.0	31.5	33.2	23.8	29.0	29.9
Accomplishment	V.I.=	20.5	27.8	23.3	27.3	27.8	18.7
	D.I.=	19.4	21.9	20.7	22.0	22.1	18.7
	S.I.=	29.1	18.8	22.5	23.8	23.0	20.8
Creativity	V.I.=	13.8	16.0	14.1	16.7	17.0	10.6
	D.I.=	11.6	18.0	14.4	16.3	13.2	18.7
	S.I.=	23.9	21.9	21.2	25.1	22.8	21.9
	N =	268	366	382	222	416	187

Table 13
(Continued)

Reason		Region						
		Winnipeg	Parkland	Interlake	Westman	Central	Eastman	Norman
Relax	V.I.=	32.2	20.4	27.3	32.9	20.5	28.9	47.1
	D.I.=	28.7	24.5	1.2	34.1	41.0	28.9	35.3
	S.I.=	21.7	28.6	29.5	15.3	20.5	21.1	11.8
Health	V.I.=	33.6	36.7	20.5	29.4	28.2	26.3	35.3
	D.I.=	31.5	30.6	25.0	32.9	30.8	34.2	29.4
	S.I.=	17.1	12.2	18.2	18.8	17.9	7.9	11.8
Be with others	V.I.=	28.7	24.5	20.5	21.2	26.9	28.9	47.1
	D.I.=	27.6	16.3	13.6	25.9	34.6	23.7	17.6
	S.I.=	26.2	32.7	27.3	29.4	19.2	18.4	11.8
Skills	V.I.=	15.7	14.3	13.6	12.9	16.7	10.5	41.2
	D.I.=	23.4	16.3	13.6	20.0	17.9	15.8	17.6
	S.I.=	28.7	36.7	20.5	40.0	34.6	34.2	11.8
Escape	V.I.=	20.3	18.4	29.5	25.9	17.9	18.4	47.1
	D.I.=	2.0	20.4	18.2	23.5	29.5	10.5	17.6
	S.I.=	14.7	26.5	6.8	18.8	17.9	10.5	5.9
Excite	V.I.=	9.1	8.2	9.1	12.9	9.0	5.3	35.3
	D.I.=	13.6	16.3	9.1	8.2	24.4	10.5	18.0
	S.I.=	31.1	26.5	22.7	29.4	29.5	28.9	29.4
Family	V.I.=	43.4	32.7	38.6	42.4	38.5	44.7	64.7
	D.I.=	23.8	28.6	15.9	21.2	25.6	13.2	17.6
	S.I.=	10.5	16.3	15.9	14.1	12.8	1.5	0.0
Pleasant	V.I.=	41.3	30.6	24.1	40.0	38.5	42.1	76.5
	D.I.=	31.5	32.7	27.3	23.5	35.9	23.7	1.6
	S.I.=	15.0	18.4	9.1	2.2	12.8	15.8	0.0
Alone	V.I.=	3.8	6.1	2.3	5.9	5.1	5.3	11.8
	D.I.=	6.3	4.1	6.8	5.9	6.4	7.9	5.9
	S.I.=	32.9	26.5	9.1	22.4	25.6	21.1	11.8
Change of pace	V.I.=	19.9	16.3	18.2	21.2	19.2	28.9	29.4
	D.I.=	32.9	28.6	15.9	21.2	25.6	15.8	35.3
	S.I.=	28.3	22.4	38.6	36.5	35.9	21.1	17.6
Accomplishment	V.I.=	27.3	10.2	18.2	27.1	21.8	21.1	35.3
	D.I.=	21.0	16.3	22.7	17.6	25.6	28.9	23.5
	S.I.=	21.0	34.7	25.0	24.7	24.4	15.8	23.5
Creativity	V.I.=	15.4	12.2	2.3	17.6	14.1	21.1	35.3
	D.I.=	12.6	16.3	15.9	11.8	2.5	23.7	29.4
	S.I.=	22.7	26.5	2.3	20.0	25.6	7.9	0.0
	N =	286	49	44	85	78	38	17

Table 13
(Continued)

Reason		Education			Marital Status	
		Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)
Relax	V.I.=	27.4	33.8	28.7	30.0	27.4
	D.I.=	25.0	32.4	37.2	32.9	26.9
	S.I.=	20.9	21.1	22.8	22.6	19.1
Health	V.I.=	27.4	33.8	34.0	32.6	28.4
	D.I.=	28.8	33.1	25.5	30.5	31.3
	S.I.=	15.8	14.8	21.2	18.6	11.2
Be with others	V.I.=	28.8	32.4	26.0	27.4	32.3
	D.I.=	25.0	26.1	26.0	26.9	2.0
	S.I.=	23.6	19.0	27.1	25.5	20.5
Skills	V.I.=	16.4	14.8	17.0	16.0	16.6
	D.I.=	19.0	28.0	19.1	21.4	18.6
	S.I.=	26.4	29.6	36.8	32.6	26.9
Escape	V.I.=	23.6	26.1	18.0	21.7	12.2
	D.I.=	20.9	22.5	21.2	22.6	19.1
	S.I.=	12.7	16.2	17.5	16.7	12.2
Excite	V.I.=	11.3	11.3	9.0	10.2	10.7
	D.I.=	14.7	11.3	18.0	13.6	15.1
	S.I.=	27.7	30.3	26.0	32.9	24.5
Family	V.I.=	43.8	45.1	39.3	43.8	41.1
	D.I.=	21.6	20.4	25.0	24.8	17.1
	S.I.=	10.3	11.3	14.3	11.2	13.7
Pleasant	V.I.=	41.1	42.3	31.9	44.0	36.2
	D.I.=	26.4	31.0	32.4	30.5	26.9
	S.I.=	14.4	12.0	18.0	14.5	15.6
Alone	V.I.=	3.1	7.0	4.7	4.5	4.4
	D.I.=	6.8	4.9	6.3	6.0	7.3
	S.I.=	22.9	28.2	33.5	28.6	24.5
Change of pace	V.I.=	18.5	24.6	19.6	20.5	20.5
	D.I.=	22.6	25.4	37.7	29.5	24.5
	S.I.=	31.8	28.2	28.1	31.4	26.9
Accomplishment	V.I.=	21.2	29.6	26.5	25.0	23.5
	D.I.=	21.6	17.6	22.3	21.7	20.0
	S.I.=	21.9	23.2	24.4	24.0	21.5
Creativity	V.I.=	15.1	14.1	17.0	16.0	13.2
	D.I.=	18.5	12.0	11.1	15.0	14.7
	S.I.=	20.5	21.1	27.1	23.1	22.0
	N =	292	142	188	420	204

Income did not shed any light on the causes of individuals selecting certain reasons for participating in their favourite activity. The only clear trend was that those in the highest income category rated most reasons not as important as others did in the other categories. Differences in levels of importance that were statistically significant were for the reasons for excitement, to be with family, to be alone and for a change of pace.

Gender provided some insight regarding reasons for participation. Males rated relaxation higher than females. Women, however, rated to be with others higher than males ($p < .05$) which was consistent with their greater preference for social activities. Females also expressed a greater preference for being in pleasant surroundings and to have a sense of accomplishment (although only the latter was significant at $p < .05$).

Those who were not retired sought more excitement and a change of pace ($p < .05$) through their favourite leisure pursuit than did those who were retired. This parallels the finding of the the role of age. In addition, the desire to be in pleasant surroundings was more important to those not retired ($p < .05$).

Self-perceived health status revealed several differences in the importance placed on reasons for participation that were statistically significant. Participating for physical health or exercise was perceived to be of greater importance to those who were well as opposed to those who were in fair to bad health. Obviously, many of those who were not feeling that well do not see participation in their favourite warm weather activity contributing

to an improvement. All other results did not differ substantially. Also, differences in importance associated with the reasons to relax, to develop skills or knowledge, to be with family and for a sense of accomplishment were significant.

Regional variations were present in some reasons. Parkland and Interlake regions expressed considerably less importance for relaxation and to be with others than did respondents in the other regions. Interlake residents also ranked creativity, seeking a change of pace and with Eastman residents, ranked improving skills or knowledge lower than the rest. The most interesting conclusion here is that there are differences among the regions but no substantial differences between urban and rural residents.

Education provided no real insight and marital status showed that those who were married generally reflected greater importance on their reasons for participation than those who were not married. In particular, differences in the level of importance associated with to relax, to be with others, to be in pleasant surroundings, to develop skill or knowledge, for a change of pace and for a sense of accomplishment were significant at $p < .05$. In all of these cases, married respondents saw these reasons as more important than non-married.

To summarize, the variables gender, self-perceived health status and marital status provided the most information regarding what distinguishes respondent's reasons for participation in favourite warm weather leisure activities.

The reasons for activities in cold weather were somewhat different in priority compared to those in warm seasons. The rank and percent associated with each reason are reported in Table 14. Once again the reasons were ranked by overall importance (somewhat, definately and very combined) and by very important.

The table depicted that being alone was again not seen as a reason for participation whereas nearly half of those indicating family was important stated that it was very important. Being with others was also quite high and consistently ranked overall and in terms of very important. This suggested that in the cold seasons there may be a greater need for social activities as the weather is a great encumberance for many thus limiting their opportunities for interaction.

Relaxation as a reason was more stable for winter activities than for summer. To be in pleasant surroundings was also rated highly here as it was in the warm weather set. It remains to be seen what that could mean in terms of leisure services but clearly there was a desire to be in an area that creates that sensation. Physical health and exercise was of less import in this set but among those listing it as an important reason more identified it as very important than all but two reasons. Therefore, while it is less dominant, it deserves attention as a device for programmers. Interestingly, escape from harsh weather was not highly ranked despite the severity of Winnipeg's winter months. This may simply reflect the reality for most which is that travel to the sunbelt is

out of their economic range. Considering the income of most subjects in the sample that was a reasonable assumption.

Table 14

Rank Order of Reasons for Participation in Favourite Cold Season Activities

Ranked by % indicating very, definitely and somewhat important	Ranked by % indicating very important
1. To relax (78%)	1. To be with family (31.9)
2. To be in pleasant surroundings (71.0)	2. To relax (27.3)
3. For a change of pace (70.4)	3. For physical health or exercise (24.2)
4. To be with others (70.1)	4. To be with others (23.6)
5. To develop skills or knowledge (67.2)	5. To be in pleasant surroundings (22.7)
6. For physical health or exercise (66.0)	6. To escape boredom (21.2)
7. For a sense of accomplishment (65.3)	7. For a sense of accomplishment (20.6)
8. To escape boredom (65)	8. To escape harsh weather (20.2)
9. To be with family (64.2)	9. To develop skills or knowledge (17.5)
10. For excitement (53.5)	10. For a change of pace (16.0)
11. To escape harsh weather (52.1)	11. To be creative (13.8)
12. To be creative (48,7)	12. For excitement (10.6)
13. To be alone (32.3)	13 To be alone (3.3)

Overall, there was a drop in the intensity with which all reasons were rated for cold weather pursuits. This seemed to reinforce the fact that the passive and indoor activities that require little preparation or energy and reflected little in the way of different stimuli, take over both in popularity and actual participation during cold weather. These activities seem to be accompanied by

less substantial interest and feeling. It was not hard to understand this as television, radio, reading and other home activities are so commonplace that participation in them does not elicit much emotion.

Reasons for participation in cold weather activities have also been cross-tabulated with various socio-economic indicators and are presented in Table 15. This too is a rather detailed and elaborate table, however, it contains information necessary for the effective interpretation of the various reasons and is laid out in the same manner as Table 13.

There were some substantive differences among the groups that the reader can discern with regard to the level of importance and total importance placed on each reason by age. However, only to relax, to develop skills or knowledge and for a sense of accomplishment reflected statistically significant differences. Among those expressing relaxation as an important reason for their preference, it was found that the younger respondents, the increased level of importance. The younger age groups also indicated the development of skills or knowledge were more important than those in older groups. A similar result was true for the reason 'a sense of accomplishment'.

Differences based on income were statistically significant for all reasons ($p < .05$). In all cases the importance of reasons seemed to decline slightly with increased income. The set of reasons offered did not provide for the respondent to answer in any anti-utilitarian sense which may explain the slight decrease in import associated

Table 15

Favourite Activity in Cold Seasons by Selected Socio Economic Variables

Reasons		Age					Income					
		55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40000+
To relax	V.I.=	22.6	29.0	21.6	22.3	22.6	17.7	25.4	26.1	30.4	26.2	29.1
	D.I.=	31.8	28.2	27.0	19.8	21.0	18.8	23.8	19.6	28.3	36.1	29.1
	S.I.=	12.2	22.9	19.8	18.1	16.8	25.0	21.5	22.8	19.6	18.0	18.0
Pleasant	V.I.=	17.0	19.0	26.1	23.1	31.0	25.0	25.4	28.3	19.6	9.8	13.8
	D.I.=	28.4	27.4	22.5	23.9	19.3	16.7	26.2	19.6	27.2	29.5	26.3
	S.I.=	26.6	26.7	15.3	15.7	22.6	16.7	17.7	21.7	23.9	24.6	29.1
Change of pace	V.I.=	16.2	16.0	15.3	14.8	12.6	16.8	16.8	16.3	13.0	13.1	19.4
	D.I.=	31.8	29.7	24.3	19.0	18.4	11.5	27.7	23.9	30.4	31.1	37.5
	S.I.=	30.3	24.4	25.2	21.4	27.7	28.1	26.9	18.5	27.2	32.8	20.8
To be with others	V.I.=	18.5	22.9	26.1	28.0	18.4	21.9	22.3	22.8	28.3	19.7	15.2
	D.I.=	26.6	23.6	28.8	23.1	21.8	24.0	23.8	27.2	18.5	27.9	22.2
	S.I.=	25.1	22.1	13.5	14.8	20.1	15.6	21.5	14.1	21.7	24.6	26.3
To develop skills or knowledge	V.I.=	18.5	15.2	21.6	15.7	11.7	17.7	10.0	23.9	16.3	18.0	16.6
	D.I.=	23.7	24.4	22.5	12.3	21.0	12.5	23.1	27.2	17.4	16.4	27.7
	S.I.=	31.1	29.0	21.6	25.6	26.8	24.0	23.8	16.3	38.0	31.1	27.7
For physical health	V.I.=	28.8	25.9	24.3	21.4	11.7	16.7	19.2	32.6	28.3	23.0	20.8
	D.I.=	25.1	22.9	22.5	16.5	17.6	11.5	26.2	16.3	19.6	23.0	27.7
	S.I.=	15.5	18.3	18.0	17.3	22.6	27.1	16.2	12.0	18.5	24.6	19.4
Sense of Accomplishment	V.I.=	17.0	19.0	25.2	17.3	17.6	19.8	15.4	26.1	25.0	13.1	19.4
	D.I.=	28.1	29.0	17.1	14.8	20.1	16.7	23.1	21.7	22.8	19.7	27.7
	S.I.=	24.4	19.8	17.1	16.2	16.8	16.7	16.2	14.1	22.8	11.3	27.7
Escape boredom	V.I.=	21.4	18.3	19.8	26.4	15.3	22.9	20.8	19.6	21.7	23.0	18.0
	D.I.=	22.2	25.4	21.6	16.2	20.7	16.7	26.2	28.3	20.7	14.8	16.6
	S.I.=	22.2	22.9	18.9	17.3	21.8	15.6	21.5	12.0	33.7	21.3	19.4
Be with family	V.I.=	31.8	32.0	30.6	27.2	26.8	28.1	33.1	35.9	30.4	24.6	15.2
	D.I.=	21.4	16.7	18.0	14.8	17.6	16.7	17.7	13.0	15.2	23.0	25.0
	S.I.=	18.5	12.2	14.4	8.2	9.2	9.4	10.8	15.2	9.8	19.7	22.2
Excitement	V.I.=	11.1	9.1	10.8	10.7	7.5	13.5	6.2	7.6	14.1	11.5	6.9
	D.I.=	17.7	16.7	16.2	11.5	11.7	10.4	18.5	16.3	15.2	11.5	18.0
	S.I.=	31.8	24.4	21.6	18.1	21.8	18.8	24.6	21.7	25.0	26.2	34.7
Harsh weather	V.I.=	14.8	18.3	18.9	20.6	20.1	20.8	16.9	21.7	27.2	18.0	11.1
	D.I.=	21.4	16.0	17.1	13.2	8.4	6.3	16.9	18.5	18.5	11.5	19.4
	S.I.=	19.2	14.5	10.8	10.7	13.4	12.5	9.2	18.5	15.2	14.8	16.6
To be creative	V.I.=	14.8	9.9	18.9	9.0	10.9	14.6	10.8	18.5	13.0	13.1	12.5
	D.I.=	17.7	16.7	15.3	11.5	13.4	12.5	13.8	20.7	15.2	6.6	16.6
	S.I.=	18.5	19.0	10.8	15.2	19.3	16.7	20.0	16.3	14.1	14.8	20.8
To be alone	V.I.=	2.9	3.0	3.6	4.1	1.6	5.2	3.8	1.1	3.3	4.9	0.0
	D.I.=	8.1	5.3	2.7	3.3	4.2	3.1	4.6	7.6	6.5	3.3	6.9
	S.I.=	23.7	26.7	23.4	14.8	17.6	11.5	20.8	18.5	23.9	31.1	30.5
N =		150	131	111	121	119	90	130	92	92	61	72

(Continued)

Reasons		Gender		Retirement Status		Present Health (self-assessed)	
		Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
To relax	V.I.= 25.4	25.0	23.6	28.2	26.2	23.5
	D.I.= 26.9	25.0	24.6	28.2	24.7	26.2
	S.I.= 20.5	20.2	18.8	23.8	21.1	20.8
Pleasant	V.I.= 19.4	23.6	21.5	22.9	19.7	25.6
	D.I.= 25.7	23.9	23.0	26.0	25.2	24.0
	S.I.= 23.4	19.9	21.2	22.5	25.4	13.9
Change of pace	V.I.= 13.4	16.6	12.0	19.4	17.0	12.8
	D.I.= 25.7	25.0	23.6	27.8	28.3	19.2
	S.I.= 29.1	23.6	24.9	28.2	25.9	26.2
To be with others	V.I.= 21.3	23.7	22.0	23.3	24.2	20.8
	D.I.= 27.2	23.3	25.9	23.8	25.7	21.9
	S.I.= 22.0	17.7	17.3	22.5	18.7	21.3
To develop skills or knowledge	V.I.= 14.2	18.5	16.0	17.6	18.7	12.2
	D.I.= 21.6	19.9	20.2	22.5	22.5	15.5
	S.I.= 25.4	27.2	21.7	34.4	26.9	25.6
For physical health	V.I.= 23.9	22.2	21.7	24.2	24.5	20.3
	D.I.= 23.1	19.4	19.4	23.8	21.3	18.7
	S.I.= 22.0	16.0	18.8	18.5	18.5	19.2
Sense of Accomplishment	V.I.= 16.0	21.6	18.3	20.7	23.0	17.6
	D.I.= 19.4	24.7	22.5	22.5	22.5	21.3
	S.I.= 22.0	17.4	16.5	23.3	21.6	14.4
Escape boredom	V.I.= 18.7	21.6	21.2	18.1	19.7	23.5
	D.I.= 22.4	19.9	20.7	21.6	21.1	20.3
	S.I.= 23.1	19.4	18.3	25.6	21.6	19.7
Be with family	V.I.= 25.7	33.4	27.2	33.0	27.8	35.8
	D.I.= 20.9	15.4	15.7	21.6	18.0	18.1
	S.I.= 16.8	9.8	13.4	12.8	13.7	11.7
Excitement	V.I.= 9.7	9.8	10.2	8.4	9.3	11.2
	D.I.= 17.5	13.5	13.4	18.5	17.0	10.1
	S.I.= 26.1	22.8	20.2	32.2	25.7	21.9
Harsh weather	V.I.= 18.7	19.7	20.7	17.2	16.8	25.1
	D.I.= 14.9	16.6	15.4	17.6	15.1	18.1
	S.I.= 13.4	14.6	11.5	18.5	16.5	9.0
To be creative	V.I.= 10.8	14.3	12.0	13.2	13.7	12.2
	D.I.= 12.7	16.9	15.4	15.0	14.4	15.5
	S.I.= 16.0	18.0	15.2	19.4	16.5	18.7
To be alone	V.I.= 2.6	3.4	3.1	2.2	3.1	3.2
	D.I.= 4.1	5.6	5.0	5.3	6.2	1.6
	S.I.= 20.9	22.2	19.4	25.1	20.6	24.5
N =		268	356	382	227	416	187

TABLE 10
(Continued)

Reasons		Region						
		Winnipeg	Parkland	Interlake	Westman	Central	Eastman	Norman
To relax	V.I.=	26.2	22.4	22.7	24.7	10.3	36.8	47.1
	D.I.=	25.2	24.0	20.5	25.9	35.9	18.4	11.8
	S.I.=	17.1	34.7	18.2	25.9	23.1	18.4	17.6
Pleasant	V.I.=	17.8	18.4	20.5	20.0	25.6	34.2	35.3
	D.I.=	22.7	34.7	22.7	24.7	23.1	28.9	29.4
	S.I.=	26.9	20.4	13.6	17.6	23.1	28.9	29.4
Change of pace	V.I.=	14.7	14.3	4.5	20.0	15.4	21.1	23.5
	D.I.=	29.4	30.6	18.2	14.1	28.2	23.7	17.6
	S.I.=	23.8	24.5	40.9	25.9	26.9	21.1	29.4
To be with others	V.I.=	22.0	20.4	20.5	22.4	16.7	31.6	47.1
	D.I.=	23.8	34.7	22.7	22.4	33.3	26.3	5.9
	S.I.=	22.0	22.4	13.6	17.6	20.5	13.2	5.9
To develop skills or knowledge	V.I.=	17.5	8.2	11.4	18.8	10.3	15.8	41.2
	D.I.=	20.3	22.4	13.6	27.1	26.9	10.5	11.8
	S.I.=	26.9	26.5	29.5	21.2	29.5	26.3	23.5
For physical health	V.I.=	28.3	20.4	18.2	10.6	20.5	15.8	47.1
	D.I.=	18.9	30.6	20.5	23.5	21.8	28.9	11.8
	S.I.=	19.2	18.4	13.6	17.6	20.5	13.2	17.6
Sense of Accomplishment	V.I.=	21.7	16.3	11.4	22.4	12.8	18.4	23.5
	D.I.=	22.0	24.5	20.5	17.6	26.9	18.4	29.4
	S.I.=	23.4	16.3	9.1	18.8	20.5	5.3	17.6
Escape boredom	V.I.=	19.9	22.4	25.0	15.3	16.7	18.4	47.1
	D.I.=	18.9	24.5	18.2	29.4	17.9	26.3	5.9
	S.I.=	21.3	16.3	15.9	24.7	33.3	17.2	11.8
Be with family	V.I.=	27.6	30.6	22.7	27.1	30.8	34.2	52.9
	D.I.=	16.8	20.4	22.7	10.6	25.6	18.4	17.6
	S.I.=	14.3	14.3	11.4	15.3	11.5	7.9	5.9
Excitement	V.I.=	10.5	8.2	4.5	7.1	11.5	5.3	29.4
	D.I.=	14.0	20.4	11.4	15.3	17.9	21.1	11.8
	S.I.=	24.5	26.5	20.5	17.6	26.9	26.3	23.5
Harsh weather	V.I.=	19.2	22.4	22.7	15.3	11.5	28.9	23.5
	D.I.=	16.1	10.2	13.6	14.1	14.1	21.1	29.4
	S.I.=	14.7	12.2	9.1	18.8	17.9	5.3	5.9
To be creative	V.I.=	13.3	10.2	6.8	14.1	11.5	10.5	23.5
	D.I.=	13.3	20.4	11.4	15.3	14.1	18.4	23.5
	S.I.=	19.9	12.2	18.2	11.8	24.4	2.6	11.8
To be alone	V.I.=	2.4	2.0	0.0	4.7	5.1	2.6	0.0
	D.I.=	4.9	4.1	2.3	3.5	7.7	79.0	0.0
	S.I.=	24.8	22.4	13.6	18.8	21.8	10.5	29.4
N =		286	49	44	85	78	38	17

TABLE 20
(Continued)

Reasons		Education			Marital Status	
		Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)
To relax	V.I.=	24.3	28.2	23.9	26.0	18.6
	D.I.=	21.9	28.2	28.1	26.7	23.5
	S.I.=	19.5	21.8	21.2	20.5	20.5
Pleasant	V.I.=	24.7	20.4	17.0	21.4	22.0
	D.I.=	23.6	23.2	26.5	26.0	21.5
	S.I.=	19.5	22.5	24.4	22.1	20.5
Change of pace	V.I.=	13.4	19.0	14.8	16.0	13.2
	D.I.=	19.9	29.6	30.3	23.6	28.9
	S.I.=	27.4	20.4	26.5	27.1	23.5
To be with others	V.I.=	22.6	29.6	17.0	20.5	26.9
	D.I.=	2.4	21.1	23.4	25.7	23.5
	S.I.=	16.8	16.9	26.0	20.7	17.1
To develop skills or knowledge	V.I.=	14.4	18.3	18.6	15.5	18.6
	D.I.=	19.5	18.3	23.4	22.4	16.6
	S.I.=	25.7	28.9	26.0	28.6	22.5
For physical health	V.I.=	19.9	29.6	22.3	22.6	23.0
	D.I.=	21.2	16.9	22.3	23.1	16.1
	S.I.=	19.5	19.0	17.0	17.6	20.5
Sense of Accomplishment	V.I.=	16.4	21.8	20.7	19.8	17.6
	D.I.=	23.3	19.0	24.4	22.9	21.5
	S.I.=	18.8	19.7	20.2	18.3	21.0
Escape boredom	V.I.=	20.2	22.5	19.1	18.1	24.5
	D.I.=	21.6	20.4	19.6	20.7	21.0
	S.I.=	20.9	17.6	23.4	24.0	15.1
Be with family	V.I.=	35.6	28.9	21.8	30.7	28.4
	D.I.=	16.1	18.3	19.1	18.6	15.6
	S.I.=	11.0	12.0	15.4	13.6	11.2
Excitement	V.I.=	11.0	10.6	7.4	8.1	12.7
	D.I.=	17.1	14.1	12.2	15.7	14.2
	S.I.=	23.3	19.7	28.7	24.3	24.5
Harsh weather	V.I.=	18.8	23.2	15.4	20.5	16.1
	D.I.=	14.0	19.0	17.0	16.0	15.6
	S.I.=	13.4	9.9	18.6	14.3	13.7
To be creative	V.I.=	11.0	13.4	15.9	14.0	9.8
	D.I.=	17.1	8.5	15.9	14.3	16.6
	S.I.=	19.5	14.1	14.8	18.1	15.1
To be alone	V.I.=	2.7	4.9	2.1	3.1	2.4
	D.I.=	4.5	3.5	6.3	5.0	4.9
	S.I.=	20.2	20.4	24.4	22.4	19.6
N =		292	142	188	420	204

with those among the higher income groups (which was consistent among warm weather preferences as well). That is, it may be in our society that those who have higher incomes and thus free from the worry of lower order needs are more ably positioned to achieve higher order needs, including those described as self-actualization (Maslow, 1954). In effect, these people may see leisure as end in itself and do not see purposeful reasons as necessary explanatory devices for their leisure pursuits (Kerr, 1974).

The only other variable to be uniform in its significance regarding reasons for cold weather participation was self-assessed health status. Not surprisingly, those in generally better health described almost all of the reasons as more important than those in fair, poor or bad health. Since the latter group also participated less, this was not surprising. Those reasons described as more important by those in poor health were 'to escape boredom', 'to be with family' and 'to escape harsh weather'.

Differences based on gender were significant in all cases except to relax, to escape boredom and for a change of pace. Female respondents rated being in pleasant surroundings, developing skills or knowledge, having a sense of accomplishment, being with family, escaping harsh weather and being creative more important than males. This seems to be a potentially important avenue for program promotion to address. If participants see programs which contribute to these areas, then their participation may increase.

5.4 Satisfaction With Current Leisure Behaviour

An issue that leisure service personnel need to address among those associated with program development and operation is the satisfaction derived from participation. While numbers of participants are the most frequently employed determinant of success in most leisure service systems, the participant determines the success of the program based on the relative satisfaction of their needs. There is a need, therefore, to better assess satisfaction with participation in order to understand the impact the programs are having.

In this study a nine question set of satisfaction statements were asked with a four point, Likert-type scale for responses. The response categories were: never, sometimes, often and always. For the purposes of analysis the scale, with a total summative value of 40 (1 for never, 2 for sometimes, 3 for often and 4 for always), was computed into a single variable with three attributes. These were: highly satisfied (scores from 27-40), partially satisfied (scores from 14-26) and not satisfied (scores from 1-13). The scale was quite reliable with a Cronbach's Alpha of .83.

Overall satisfaction scores were: 23.4% (148) highly satisfied; 67.9% (429) partially satisfied; and 8.7% (55) not satisfied. Table 16 presents the findings of satisfaction by the variables age, income, gender, retirement status, self-assessed health status, region, education, marital status and whether or not the respondent had a physical disability. The scores in the table represent the degree of satisfaction of each category within each variable. The

chi-square results reflected whether the differences in satisfaction between categories was due to the independent variable tested (i.e. age, income, gender, etc.) or not.

Satisfaction within each age group does vary although the differences between them were not statistically significant. Most notably, satisfaction decreases rather substantially as the individual ages. This is particularly evident in the row with data concerning those whose needs are not satisfied. It would seem prudent to investigate this further as there was a clear distinction in terms of the percentage of older persons feeling no satisfaction compared to those who were younger.

Income also was not found to possess significant differences. However, those in the two lowest income categories, which represented 35.7% of all respondents, had the largest share of individuals within their respective income groups reporting no satisfaction with their current leisure participation. This was consistent with earlier findings that those with the lowest incomes participated the least and thus it was likely that they would be most dissatisfied. This was likely a product of need motivation. Those in the lower income groups have to be concerned about their discretionary expenditures, if indeed they have any, and therefore, leisure activities are not pursued and less satisfaction results. If one is allowed to speculate, this would typically be manifested through increased time with less stimulation, either in the home or outside it and thus decreased satisfaction. As discussed earlier, it raises question about the need for policy which addresses the

Table 16

Differences in Satisfaction with Current Leisure Participation by Selected Socio-Economic Variables

	Age (1)					Income (2)					
	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40000+
Highly satisfied	25.9	22.9	26.1	20.7	22.7	22.9	18.5	27.2	27.2	24.6	25.0
Partially satisfied	71.1	72.5	64.0	66.1	63.9	64.6	72.3	66.3	69.6	72.1	69.4
Needs are not satisfied	3.0	4.6	9.9	13.2	13.4	12.5	9.2	6.5	3.3	3.3	5.5
N =	150	131	111	121	119	96	130	92	92	61	72

Table 16

(Continued)

	Gender(3)		Retirement Status (4)		Present Health (self-assessed)(5)	
	Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
Highly satisfied	25.7	21.9	23.0	24.7	25.9	18.7
Partially satisfied	69.8	66.9	67.0	70.5	66.8	70.5
Needs are not satisfied	4.5	11.2	9.9	4.8	7.2	10.6
N =	268	356	382	227	416	187

1. Chi-Square = 17.215, N.S.
2. Chi-Square = 22.485, N.S.
3. Chi-Square = 17.693, p) .001
4. Chi-Square = 13.786, p) .008
5. Chi-Square = 20.372, p) .02

N.S. = not statistically
significant at minimum p (.05

Table 16

(Continued)

	Region (6)						
	Winnipeg	Parkland	Interlake	Westman	Central	Eastman	Norman
Highly satisfied	23.1	32.7	18.2	27.1	19.2	18.4	29.4
Partially satisfied	70.6	55.1	72.7	67.1	73.1	68.4	58.1
Needs are not satisfied	6.3	12.2	9.1	5.9	7.7	13.2	11.8
N =	286	49	44	85	78	38	17

Table 16

(Continued)

	Education (7)			Marital Status(8)		Disability (9)	
	Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)	Have a Diability	No Disability
Highly satisfied	20.2	30.3	23.4	24.8	20.5	21.4	24.6
Partially satisfied	69.2	60.6	72.3	67.4	70.5	70.1	67.8
Needs are not satisfied	10.6	9.2	4.2	7.9	8.8	8.6	7.5
N =	292	142	188	420	204	187	426

6. Chi-Square = 23.798, p) .04
7. Chi-Square = 26.274, p) .05
8. Chi-Square = 22.386, p) .004
9. Chi-Square = 20.370, p) .004

needs of this portion of the community-based elderly. However, it is important not to focus exclusively on the lowest category as those who are only partially satisfied are substantial in number.

Among males, satisfaction appears to be higher while those not retired were more satisfied than those who were retired. The latter finding was interesting since retirement was supposed to represent the life of leisure. This has implications for those who suggested that a leisure ethic was displacing a work ethic, although their may be other reasons (e.g. economic) for this difference. It also indicated a need for leisure service practitioners to address the issue of adjustment to retirement and help individuals find greater satisfaction through the experience.

Self-assessed health status continues to be an influential variable. The respondents in excellent or good health tend to be more satisfied than those in fair to bad health. Regional variation is interesting as Parkland, Westman and Norman residents tended to have the greatest degree of satisfaction. However, Parkland also had the second largest group of dissatisfied respondents preceded only by Eastman.

Education trends followed a rather consistent pattern. Within the group with education less than high school, satisfaction tended to be lowest. Explanations concerning the role of leisure and education generally relate to the fact that those with higher education tend to have been exposed to more and varied activities through the educational and associated social process. Secondly,

higher education tends to be associated with higher income and that usually predicts greater leisure repetoires (Mobily, et al, 1984).

Marital status differences were also significant with married individuals more satisfied than those who were not. Not unexpected, those without a disability were more satisfied than those with one.

Thus, several variables contributed to satisfaction of leisure experiences (age, income, gender, retirement status, health status, education and marital status). The leisure services practitioner is challenged to find ways to increase the satisfaction derived from the experiences they offer and to create new experiences where people may increase their satisfaction. This would be done through more specific targeting of programs based on reported reasons for participation and taking into account socio-economic differences among potential respondents. Too little market segmentation has characterized leisure services. This report, at the very least, provides a foundation for some differentiation.

5.5 Participation in Organized Leisure Programs

The concerns of many practitioners and policy-makers surrounds who uses the programs and who does not and why. This study asked the subjects a series of questions about their participation or non-participation in organized leisure services. The first question asked whether they participated in organized leisure services in their community pointing out examples such as parks and recreation departments, YWCA, service clubs, etc. as examples where this could take place. Those answering yes comprised 27.9% (171) of the

Table 17

Differences Between Those Participating and Not Participating by Selected Socio-Economic Variables

	Age (1)					Income (2)					
	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40000+
Yes	20.7	27.5	24.3	31.4	31.9	31.3	26.9	25.0	30.4	24.6	23.6
No	77.8	71.0	73.9	61.2	66.4	62.5	71.5	70.7	69.6	72.1	76.3
N =	150	131	111	121	119	96	130	92	92	61	72

Table 17

(Continued)

	Gender (3)		Retirement Status (4)		Present Health (self-assessed)(5)	
	Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
Yes	26.1	28.1	29.3	24.7	29.0	24.0
No	72.8	68.0	67.0	74.4	68.5	72.1
N =	268	356	382	227	416	187

1. Chi-Square = 19.188, $p < .01$
2. Chi-Square = 15.19?, N.S.
3. Chi-Square = 18.480, $p < .001$
4. Chi-Square = 15,718, $P < .003$
5. Chi-Square = 11.581, N.S.

N.S. = not statistically significant at $p < .05$

Table 17

(Continued)

	Region (6)						
	Winnipeg	Parkland	Interlake	Westman	Central	Eastman	Norman
Yes	23.1	26.5	29.5	34.1	29.5	31.6	52.9
No	75.2	67.3	68.2	62.4	66.7	68.4	41.2
N =	286	49	44	85	78	38	17

Table 17

(Continued)

	Education (7)			Marital Status (8)	
	Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)
Yes	26.4	26.8	29.2	26.0	29.4
No	69.9	69.0	70.2	71.9	66.6
N =	292	142	188	420	204

6. Chi-Square = 22.052, N.S.
7. Chi-Square = 22.107, N.S.
8. Chi-Square = 18.601, $p < .01$

N.S. = not statistically significant at $p < .05$

sample. Those indicating that they do not participate represented 72.1% (442).

A comparison of those participating and those not participating is presented in Table 17. The table shows the percentages within each category participating or not and the chi-square results comparing the differences between variable attributes and participation.

Age is positively related to participation with it going up as does age. The reverse is true for income. This would be expected as higher income individuals would have more commercial sector resources to call on and more home entertainment. However, the differences between income categories were not significant suggesting that other variables are more likely the cause in participation or non-participation.

Females participated more than males in organized programs as did retirees and single persons. No other variable was statistically significant although those feeling in better health indicated greater participation than those in fair or worse health. Regional variations were not significant when tested as a group but when regions outside Winnipeg were collapsed into one category and compared to those in Winnipeg, the results showed a significant difference with more rural respondents participating in organized programs than Winnipeg respondents.

The subsequent questions focused on those not participating (the 442 or 72.1% of the sample). Of those not participating, 70.4% were aware that programs and services were available in their community.

The remaining 29.6% did not know of this availability. Those aware of programs but not participating indicated the following principal reasons for their decision:

1. Programs do not match their needs (33.4%)
2. Not enough time (30.6%)
3. Health (17.2%)
4. Currently satisfied (3.7%)
5. Home constraints (2.4%)
6. Other e.g. inappropriate time, not a member, too structured, cost, poor programs (12.7%)

Differences in satisfaction between those participating in organized programs and those not participating were substantial and statistically significant. These are reflected below in Table 18. The table values indicated that those who participated in organized programs reported higher satisfaction levels than those who did not and almost twice as many reported no satisfaction with their current leisure behaviour.

The first and most dominant reason suggests that leisure service practitioners were not meeting the needs articulated earlier in this report. This was reinforced through some of the comments in the 'other' category which implied dissatisfaction with programs.

Among those unaware of programs in their community, 40.9% stated that they would participate if some were established. The remaining 59.1% indicated they would not. Since this lack of participation is

more a function of awareness, emphasis is probably required on information.

Table 18

Differences in Satisfaction Between Those Participating and Not Participating in Organized Leisure Programs

	Participate in organized programs	Do not Participate in organized programs
Needs highly satisfied	29.8%	21.3%
Needs partially satisfied	65.5%	71.6%
Needs not satisfied	4.7%	9.3%
N	171	442

Chi-square = 20.073, $p < .0005$

Among those stating they would like to attend a program if one was available or they were made aware of its availability, the following program ideas were offered: Crafts, table games, sports, hobbies, lessons and instruction, socializing, and exercise.

Those who were unaware of program availability and not interested in participating in programs if made available, cited the following reasons for this disinterest:

1. No time (33.8%)
2. Does not meet my interests (25.8%)
3. Health (19.3%)

4. Age (i.e. too old) (8.0%)

5. Currently satisfied (4.8%)

The leisure services practitioner should build on this information to address the issues raised concerning differences in types of individuals participating and the reasons offered for not participating. There was some benefit derived from participation as satisfaction was higher among those who had participated. Further examination should be given to promotional programs both to advise those not aware and to inform those already aware of the benefits or satisfactions to be derived from participation.

5.6 Travel Patterns

Travelling was a major activity of the elderly even though it did not rate highly among favourite activities. Nonetheless, 76.5% of the respondents travelled away from their home overnight at least once in the past year. The comparison of travelers and non-travelers is presented in Table 19.

The results confirm the findings of Carp (1972) and Friedsam and Martin (1973) who reported that income was the greatest determinant of travel. However, despite the significance of income as a predictor, over half of the respondents in the less than 10,000 income category travelled. Self-assessed health and education followed a similar pattern to income. Those in better health travelled more as did those with higher education. Differences among regions were significant although a test of Winnipeg compared to rural areas combined proved to be not significant. Thus, travel

Table 19

Differences Between Respondents Traveling and Not-Traveling by Selected Socio-Economic Variables

Travel	Age (1)					Income(2)					
	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40000+
Yes	79.3	75.6	76.6	76.9	65.5	58.3	75.4	73.9	82.6	86.9	79.2
No	19.3	23.7	19.8	20.7	30.3	33.3	23.8	21.7	17.4	11.5	20.8
N =	150	131	111	121	119	96	130	92	92	61	72

Table 19

(Continued)

Travel	Gender(3)		Retirement Status(4)		Present Health (self-assessed)(5)	
	Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
Yes	77.2	73.0	73.3	78.0	79.3	64.7
No	20.5	24.7	23.8	21.1	19.7	29.9
N =	268	356	382	227	416	187

1. Chi-Square = 11.661, N.S.
2. Chi-Square = 37.758, p < .0006
3. Chi-Square = 5.212, N.S
4. Chi-Square = 7.666, N.S
5. Chi-Square = 43.196, p < .0000

N.S. = not statistically significant at

Table 19

(Continued)

Travel	Region(6)						
	Winnipeg	Parkland	Interlake	Westman	Central	Eastman	Norman
Yes	74.1	73.5	61.4	78.8	76.9	71.1	94.1
No	24.5	26.5	27.3	18.8	21.8	28.9	5.9
N =	286	49	44	85	78	38	17

Table 19

(Continued)

Travel	Education (7)			Marital Status (8)	
	Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)
Yes	69.5	78.2	80.8	77.1	70.0
No	26.4	21.8	19.2	20.5	27.9
N =	292	142	188	420	204

6. Chi-Square = 32.421, $p < .003$
7. Chi-Square = 35.317, $p < .003$
8. Chi-Square = 8.819, N.S.

N.S. = not statistically significant at $p < .05$

patterns vary among regions outside Winnipeg but not between Winnipeg and the other regions.

Of those travelling, 68.8% travelled in Canada. Table 20 shows the differences between those travelling in Canada and various socio-economic variables. Notably travel in Canada was not extensively influenced by age, retirement status, or marital status. Income showed certain inconsistencies within categories. However, among the sample, those in the lowest income category were the least likely to travel confirming the data from Table 19. The proclivity for travel increased with income.

Females travelled more than males by a considerable amount and those in better health travelled slighly more than those in fair or worse health. Variations existed between the regions but not between Winnipeg and the rural areas taken together. Education showed differences other than what one might expect in terms of the degree of travel within each group. However, as with income, the proportion of persons with less than high school education travelling was lower than those with a high school education and those with more than high school education.

Travelers in Canada preferred western destinations over all others combined. Table 21 shows destinations by region and city. The prairies were the most popular area and when combined with British Columbia it was clear how much more preferred the west was as a destination. Ontario was the third most frequently cited place followed by British Columbia, Atlantic Canada, Quebec and the North (Northwest Territories and Yukon). The frequency and popularity of

Table 20

Differences Between Those Traveling and Not Traveling in Canada by Selected Socio-Economic Variables

	Age (1)					Income(2)					
	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40000+
Yes	68.9	68.6	73.1	65.5	66.6	71.4	63.6	70.1	65.7	72.5	68.9
No	31.1	31.4	27.9	34.5	33.4	28.6	26.4	29.9	34.3	27.5	31.1
N =	107	99	82	93	78	56	99	67	76	51	58

Table 20

(Continued)

	Gender(3)		Retirement Status (4)		Present Health (self-assessed)(5)	
	Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
Yes	63.2	73.1	67.3	69.8	69.3	66.3
No	36.8	26.9	32.7	30.2	30.7	33.7
N =	204	261	275	179	329	119

1. Chi-Square = 12.917, N.S.
2. Chi-Square = 33.402, $p < .04$
3. Chi-Square = 19.423, $p < .003$
4. Chi- Square = 10.259, N.S.
5. Chi-Square = 48.352, $p < .0000$

N.S. = not statistically significant at $p < .05$

Table 20

(Continued)

	Region (6)						
	Winnipeg	Parkland	Interlake	Westman	Central	Eastman	Norman
Yes	69.1	75.0	62.9	73.5	64.4	55.5	66.6
No	30.9	25.0	37.1	26.5	35.6	44.5	33.4
N =	211	36	27	68	59	27	15

Table 20

(Continued)

	Education (7)			Marital Status (8)	
	Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)
Yes	68.6	66.3	69.5	71.3	66.6
No	31.4	33.7	30.5	28.7	33.3
N =	202	110	151	314	141

6. Chi-Square = 38.625, $p < .01$
7. Chi-Square = 44.660, $p < .006$
8. Chi-Square = 15.010, N.S.

N.S. = not statistically significant at $p < .05$

western destinations and others close to home was confirmed in the list of ten most popular cities.

Table 21

Most Frequent Destinations in Canada Reported by Municipality and Region

Municipality	Region
1. Vancouver (11.9%)	Prairies (38.6%)
2. Calgary (11.0%)	Ontario (28.3%)
3. Toronto (10.3%)	British Columbia (27.0)
4. Edmonton (7.9%%)	Atlantic Canada (2.8%)
5. Saskatoon (5.3%%)	Quebec (1.2%)
6. Ottawa (4.7%)	Northern Canada (.4%)
7. Victoria (4.0%)	
8. Regina (3.7%)	
9. Kenora (3.5%)	
10. Thunder Bay (3.1%)	

The primary reasons offered for these visits were:

1. To visit family or friends (82.6%)
2. Participate in an activity (6.8%)
3. See a unique site (6.2%)
4. Just a trip/for a change (2.1%)
5. Better climate (1.5%)
6. Others (.8%)

It would seem that the primary reason, to visit family, was not one that much program, policy or other activity could help address in terms of increasing travel and tourism within Manitoba. In fact only one place in Manitoba was identified by one respondent.

Seasons of travel in Canada were: Summer (30.1%); Fall (22.6%); Winter (17.7%); and Spring (16.7%). The remaining 12.9% indicated that their travel was during more than one season.

Table 22 contains the comparisons of persons travelling out of Canada during the last year by selected socio-economic variables. The reader is reminded that responses to travel in Canada did not eliminate persons from responding to trips out of Canada. Among those travelling last year, 50.7% took a trip outside of Canada. This was greater among those older than among those younger in the sample and among those with higher education levels. Similar, although not quite as linear results were true for income. Winnipegers travelled more than those outside Winnipeg as did those in better health. Other variables, while showing some distinctions, were not significant.

Destinations for those travelling outside Canada were well spread throughout the world. Nonetheless, nearly three-quarters of all travelers visited the United States. The findings on most frequently cited destinations are contained in Table 23.

Reasons for travel outside of Canada differed from those for travel in Canada. The primary reasons were:

1. Better climate (33.4%)
2. Visit family or friends (30.8%)
3. See a unique site (13.4%)
4. Participate in an activity (12.6%)
5. Just a trip/for a change (7.3%)
6. Vacation home (2.1%)

Table 22

Differences Between Those Traveling Outside Canada by Selected Socio-Economic Variables

	Age (1)					Income (2)					
	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40000+
Yes	36.1	48.4	45.5	56.8	76.7	46.0	44.0	55.5	61.0	56.8	53.5
No	63.9	51.6	54.5	43.2	33.3	54.0	56.0	44.5	39.0	43.2	46.6
N =	105	95	79	88	73	50	93	63	77	51	56

Table 22

(Continued)

	Gender (3)		Retirement Status (4)		Present Health (self-assessed) (5)	
	Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
Yes	52.3	49.6	54.4	46.2	52.2	42.7
No	47.7	50.4	45.6	53.8	47.8	52.3
N =	199	246	263	173	318	113

1. Chi-Square = 14.852, N.S.
2. Chi-Square = 54.001, $p < .0001$
3. Chi-Square = 6.963, N.S.
4. Chi-Square = 10.259, N.S.
   12.613, $p < .04$
5. Chi-Square = 50.927, $p < .0000$

N.S. = not statistically significant at $p < .05$

Table 22

(Continued)

	Region (6)						
	Winnipeg	Parkland	Interlake	Westman	Central	Eastman	Norman
Yes	65.3	31.4	18.5	35.3	45.6	50.0	26.7
No	34.7	68.6	81.5	64.7	54.4	50.0	73.3
N =	202	35	27	65	57	24	15

Table 22

(Continued)

	Education (7)			Marital Status (8)	
	Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)
Yes	43.3	52.8	59.0	52.4	47.0
No	56.7	47.2	41.0	47.6	53.0
N =	189	106	149	311	134

6. Chi-Square = 63.771, $p < .0000$
7. Chi-Square = 43.511, $p < .008$
8. Chi-Square = 12.784, N.S.

N.S. = not statistically significant at $p < .05$

Table 23

Most Frequent Destinations Outside of Canada Reported by Country and Region

Country	Region
1. United States (75.3%)	United States (75.3%)
2. Great Britain (7.8%)	British Isles (8.2%)
3. West Germany (1.7%)	Europe (7.8%)
4. Mexico (1.3%)	Caribbean/Mexico (3.5%)
5. The Netherlands (1.3%)	Far East (2.2%)
6. Spain (1.3%)	Eastern Europe (1.3%)

The reasons for travel outside the country were more varied than those for travel in Canada. It suggested that those parts of Manitoba with unique sites, interesting activities and different scenary or other dimension could be successfully promoted with some as an alternative to leaving the country. This would be especially true for those travleing out of the country during the summer, late spring or early fall when weather is far less of a consideration.

Seasonal variation in travel reflected the emphasis one would expect given the desire to escape harsh weather. The rankings were: Winter (41.1%); Spring (18.2%); Fall (17.3%); Summer (17.3%).

5.7 Barriers to Participation

There is a growing body of literature on barriers to participation and non-participation in the literature as it has been increasingly realized that to increase participation it is imperative to understand what inhibits it. Therefore, one section of this study

focused on whether individuals wanted to participate in a new activity and what stopped those who did.

Interest in starting a new activity which was blocked by one or more barriers was expressed by 28.4% of the respondents. The differences between those desiring a new activity and those not are presented in Table 24. In all cases the findings were significant meaning that one could have confidence in these results 95 times out of 100. The patterns were clear with regard to age, income, health and education. As age decreased desire for a new activity increased while as income, self-assessed health status and level of education increased so did the desire for a new activity.

This implied that as one has fewer resources available to them (i.e. less income, poor health or less education), the less likely it will be that they will seek a new activity. Similarly, males, those retired and those who were single all indicated less of a desire for a new activity. Interestingly, those with and without a disability did not differ in their desire to begin a new leisure activity. Regional variations were present in that nearly one-third of those in Westman and Winnipeg sought a new activity and 28.9% sought one in Eastman. More than one-fifth were interested in a new activity in Central and Norman regions while the least interest was in Parkland and Interlake regions.

The question also arises regarding satisfaction and interest in new activities. In an earlier study by the present author (Jackson and Searle, 1983) an analysis of satisfaction with current leisure participation by interest in a new activity was found to be

Table 24

Socio-Economic Differences Between Those Desiring a new Activity and Those not Desiring a new Activity

	Age (1)					Income (2)					
	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40000+
Desiring a new activity	34.1	33.6	23.4	19.8	16.8	18.8	23.8	23.9	28.3	32.8	40.2
Not desiring a new activity	61.5	58.8	64.0	66.1	69.7	62.5	63.8	68.5	67.4	60.7	56.9
N =	150	131	111	121	119	96	130	92	92	61	72

Table 24

(Continued)

	Gender (3)		Retirement Status (4)		Present Health (self-assessed) (5)	
	Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
Desiring a new activity	23.9	27.2	21.5	33.9	29.3	18.1
Not desiring a new activity	69.0	60.4	67.0	59.5	63.4	66.3
N =	268	356	382	227	416	187

1. Chi-Square = 26.171, p < .003
2. Chi-Square = 32.722, p < .003
3. Chi-Square = 14.273, p < .006
4. Chi-Square = 25.033, p < .0000
5. Chi-Square = 24.918, p < .005

N.S. = not statistically significant at p < .05

Table 24

(Continued)

	Region (6)						
	Winnipeg	Parkland	Interlake	Westman	Central	Eastman	Norman
Desiring a new activity	29.4	16.3	15.9	30.6	21.8	28.9	23.5
Not desiring a new activity	66.8	61.2	63.6	57.6	66.7	57.9	52.9
N =	286	49	44	85	78	38	17

Table 24

(Continued)

	Education (7)			Marital Status (8)		Disability (9)	
	Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)	Yes	No
Desiring a new activity	18.8	31.0	32.9	26.7	24.0	28.5	28.3
Not desiring a new activity	66.4	61.3	62.7	65.0	62.2	71.4	71.6
N =	292	142	188	420	204	175	391

6. Chi-Square = 40.037, $p < .0003$
7. Chi-Square = 45.413, $p < .0001$
8. Chi=Square = 20.829, $p < .007$
9. Chi-Square = N.S.

N.S. = not statistically significant at $p < .05$

positively related. As interest increased so did current satisfaction. This presented a contrary result from that which was expected. Namely that those who were least satisfied would be most interested in starting a new activity. The explanation for this phenomenon was attributed to what Godbey (1976) refers to as time deepening. This a process whereby individuals participating receive positive motivation to participate more and thus seek to add more activities to their repetoire. The findings in this study reveal the same pattern and were significant at $p < .01$ (meaning such differences could be anticipated 99 times out of 100). The results are shown in Table 25.

Table 25

Differences in Satisfaction by Those Desiring and Not Desiring a New Activity

	Those Desiring a New Activity	Those Not Desiring a New Activity
Very Satisfied	28.6%	21.2%
Partially Satisfied	64.6%	70.9%
Not Satisfied	6.8%	7.9%
N	161	405

Chi-square = 12.249, $p < .01$

Among those indicating an interest in an activity, the list in Table 26 reflected the individual activities and the activities grouped according to the typology used for favourite activities with one

exception. Passive activities were not reported by any respondents except for reading which was identified by two people. As a result, the typology does not reflect any passive activities.

Table 26

Activities Respondents Would Like to Start

By Individual Activity	By Typology
1 Sports (30.8%)	Sports (30.8%)
2. Physical exercise (22.6%)	Physical exercise (25.1%)
3. Take lessons or formal instruction (7.5%)	Creative or cultural activities (22.0%)
4. Travel (6.9%)	Social activities (8.2%)
5. Participate in arts activities (4.4%)	Travel (6.9%)
6. Crafts (3.7%) Table games (3.7%)	Outdoor Pursuits (4.4%)

Respondents strongly indicated an interest in sport or physical exercise activities and also creative and cultural activities. Table 27 reflects the activities by the typology and the differences based on socio-economic variables. Of particular note is the fact that sport was a strongly desired activity among those 70-74 and thus should not be characterized solely as the desires of younger members of this age group. Creative and cultural activities were most strongly desired by those in the 55-59 age cohort. Social activities were increasingly desired by those in the older categories.

Due to the smaller size of this sub-sample, the income comparisons were reducued to four categories: income less than 10,000; 10,001-15,000; 15,001-30,000; and more than 30,000. The results did

Table 27

Activities Respondents Would Like to Start but were Inhibited by Some Barrier by Selected Socio-Economic Variables

Activity	Age					Income			
	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-30000	30001- or more
1. Sports	28.2	35.5	25.0	38.0	26.3	29.4	22.5	42.2	31.2
2. Physical exercise	15.2	33.3	28.5	28.5	21.0	41.1	25.8	28.8	20.8
3. Creative or cultural activities	32.6	20.0	25.0	4.7	21.0	23.5	19.3	11.1	29.1
4. Social activities	6.5	4.4	14.2	9.5	15.7	5.8	12.9	11.1	6.2
5. Travel	8.6	4.4	3.5	14.2	5.2	0.0	16.1	2.2	6.2
6. Outdoor pursuits	8.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	5.2	0.0	3.2	4.4	6.2
N =	46	45	28	21	19	17	31	45	48

Table 27

(Continued)

Activity	Gender		Retirement Status		Present Health (self-assessed)	
	Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
1. Sports	37.5	26.3	29.8	32.4	34.7	24.2
2. Physical exercise	26.5	24.2	31.1	20.7	22.0	36.3
3. Creative or cultural activities	15.6	27.3	20.7	24.6	22.8	24.2
4. Social activities	6.2	10.5	11.6	6.4	9.3	3.0
5. Travel	6.2	7.3	5.1	9.0	6.7	9.0
6. Outdoor pursuits	4.6	3.1	1.2	6.4	4.2	3.0
N =	64	95	77	77	118	33

Table 27

(Continued)

Activity	Region		Education			Marital Status	
	Winnipeg	Outside Winnipeg	Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)
1. Sports	24.6	38.0	33.9	39.0	23.7	33.3	25.0
2. Physical exercise	33.3	16.9	23.2	21.9	30.5	26.1	22.9
3. Creative or cultural activities	24.6	22.5	16.0	21.9	30.5	21.6	37.5
4. Social activities	7.4	11.2	8.9	12.1	6.7	8.1	10.4
5. Travel	6.1	8.4	12.5	4.8	6.7	6.3	8.3
6. Outdoor pursuits	3.7	2.8	5.3	0.0	5.0	4.5	2.0
N =	81	71	56	41	59	111	48

not yield a clear pattern. However, sports was desired more by those earning 15,000 or more, than by those under 15,000 while the reverse was true for physical activity. Creative and cultural pursuits were most strongly desired by those in the highest and lowest income groups. Social activities were sought most by those in the middle income categories. Outdoor activities were not listed to any extent and travel was only notable in that the largest number of persons desiring it were in the 10,001-15,000 category.

Male respondents stated a greater desire to start sport activities and, to a lesser extent, physical exercise and outdoor activities than did females. Creative and cultural activities were clearly desired by more females than males as were social activities and to a lesser degree, travel.

Retirement status revealed that those who were not retired were more likely to want to start a new activity than those who were retired. Retirees expressed interest in initiating physical exercise programs and social activities while those not retired expressed more interest in the other activities.

Creative and cultural activities and physical exercise were desired by those in fair or poor health to a greater degree than those in better health. The reverse was true for all others.

A comparison of Winnipeg respondents with those outside Winnipeg revealed that those in rural areas would like to start sport activities in greater numbers than those in Winnipeg. The opposite was true for physical exercise programs, creative and cultural

activities (although to a considerably lesser extent) and outdoor activities. Travel and social activities were desired more among those outside of Winnipeg desiring a new activity.

Among the three educational groups, only the desire for creative and cultural activities was greater among those with completed high school and still higher among those with more than high school education. All of the other results were mixed, although it was interesting that those in the highest education category desired physical exercise programs to the greatest degree while expressing the least interest in sports.

Married respondents indicated a greater desire to start sport, physical exercise and outdoor activities while the opposite held true for the other three categories.

The ultimate issue at stake in determining that there are individuals who would like to initiate an activity but are prevented from doing so concerns the identification of those barriers. Table 28 lists the 14 barrier statements in rank order and the degree to which respondents indicated they were never and sometimes or often a problem.

Results showed that the lack of a partner with whom to participate was the most widely felt inhibitor of leisure activities people would like to begin. This was consistent with the findings reported by Jackson and Searle (1985) and the Canada Fitness Survey (1983). This was followed by the perceived lack of opportunity near one's home.

Table 28

Barriers to Participation Described as Never and Sometimes or Often a Problem

	Never a Problem	Sometimes or Often a Problem
Lack of partners	34.5%	65.5%
No opportunity near my home	37.9%	62.1%
Family commitments	41.4%	58.6%
Work commitments	45.7%	54.3%
Lack of physical ability	47.0%	53.0%
Places are too crowded	50.0%	50.0%
Price of equipment	50.7%	49.3%
Lack of artistic or creative abilities	52.4%	47.6%
Shyness	52.4%	47.6%
Don't know where to learn	55.9%	44.1%
Physically unable	56.1%	43.9%
Don't know where to participate	62.3%	37.7%
Fees or charges	65.2%	34.8%
Lack of transportation	71.5%	28.5%

The third and fourth barriers were time related. The percentage of respondents indicating that work was a problem is consistent with the fact the largest group seeking a new activity was under 65.

The next two barriers were lacking appropriate physical skills and the perception that the places they would participate were overcrowded, both receiving more than 50% rating as sometimes or often a barrier. The remaining barriers were perceived by less than half of the respondents as an obstacle to participation although several such as lacking artistic or creative abilities and shyness were near the 50% point. Lack of transportation was the lowest rated barrier. This was consistent with the fact that 70.0% of all respondents in the sample had their own vehicle.

The barriers could also be grouped to assess more effectively the types of obstacles that inhibit participation. A typology was created that grouped barriers as follows:

Time	Economics	External
Family commitments	Price of equipment and supplies	Places are over-crowded
Work commitments	Fees or charges	No opportunity near my home
	Lack of transportation	

Skills or Knowledge	Personal
Lack of physical skills	I am shy about participating in public
Lack of artistic or creative skills	Lack of partners
I don't know where to learn the activity	Physically unable
I don't know where to participate	

Table 29 shows each of these categories by the level of impact it had on participation.

Table 29

Differences in Barriers to Participation by Category

	Time	Economics	Skills or Knowledge	Personal	External
Never a problem	43.5%	62.7%	54.2%	47.2%	43.6%
Sometimes or often a problem	56.5	37.3	45.8	52.8	56.4

The most surprising result might be considered the relatively low score for economic barriers. However, remembering that the bulk of those desiring a new activity were under 65 (57.2%) and that 58.4% earned in excess of 15,000 last year it was not surprising to see economic factors rated lower than the others. However, the price of equipment was, as noted in Table 28, regarded by more than half to be a barrier sometimes or often.

External factors, time constraints and personal inhibitors were reported by more than half of the respondents as being a problem. The barriers associated with skills and knowledge were a problem for 45.8% of the respondents.

Table 30 reflects the barriers by category as they were reported by each sub-group within each socio-economic variable. Using it, the leisure services administrator can see how barriers affect different groups in different degrees. For example, time commitments

Table 30

Barriers to Participation by Selected Socio-Economic Variables

	Age					Income					
	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40000+
Time											
Never	26.0	37.7	50.0	48.2	64.3	47.7	48.3	50.0	58.0	34.3	23.0
Sometimes/often	74.0	62.3	50.0	51.8	35.7	52.3	51.7	50.0	42.0	65.7	77.0
Economics											
Never	66.6	64.8	57.2	62.1	57.8	30.3	54.3	53.7	69.4	72.0	81.2
Sometimes/often	33.3	35.2	42.8	37.9	42.2	69.7	45.7	46.3	30.6	28.0	18.8
Skills/Knowledge											
Never	55.5	47.8	46.9	66.3	37.7	28.5	50.0	53.9	57.4	63.9	59.1
Sometimes/often	44.5	52.2	53.1	33.7	62.3	61.5	50.0	40.1	42.6	36.1	40.9
Personal											
Never	54.5	44.5	49.2	44.0	39.2	26.5	48.0	49.1	49.3	71.8	40.8
Sometimes/often	45.5	55.5	50.8	56.0	60.8	73.5	52.0	50.9	50.7	28.2	59.2
External											
Never	42.2	39.7	47.3	60.7	38.4	25.0	53.4	28.1	48.8	41.9	46.0
Sometimes/often	57.8	60.3	52.7	39.3	61.6	75.0	46.6	61.9	51.2	58.1	54.0

Table 30

(Continued)

	Gender		Retirement Status		Present Health (self-assessed)	
	Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
Time						
Never	44.5	42.7	59.6	28.7	38.8	49.1
Sometimes/often	55.5	57.3	40.4	71.3	61.2	50.9
Economics						
Never	71.5	58.3	55.0	72.9	64.6	59.7
Sometimes/often	28.5	41.6	45.0	27.1	35.4	40.3
Skills/Knowledge						
Never	59.3	48.9	48.1	61.6	53.9	42.1
Sometimes/often	40.7	51.1	51.9	38.4	46.1	57.9
Personal						
Never	59.4	38.7	42.9	50.3	53.7	29.0
Sometimes/often	40.6	61.3	57.1	49.7	46.3	71.0
External						
Never	55.7	43.2	46.3	45.2	42.1	50.9
Sometimes/often	44.3	56.8	53.7	54.8	57.9	49.1

Table 30

(Continued)

	Region		Education			Marital Status	
	Winnipeg	Outside Winnipeg	Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)
Time							
Never	47.4	39.5	49.0	40.0	40.1	40.3	51.2
Sometimes/often	52.6	60.5	51.0	60.0	59.9	59.7	48.8
Economics							
Never	59.8	67.7	62.2	55.8	66.8	65.5	55.6
Sometimes/often	40.2	32.3	37.8	44.2	33.2	34.5	44.4
Skills/Knowledge							
Never	49.8	53.5	46.4	57.5	50.2	53.4	56.4
Sometimes/often	50.2	46.5	53.6	42.5	49.8	46.6	43.6
Personal							
Never	47.5	49.4	43.7	54.0	46.0	47.4	46.8
Sometimes/often	52.5	50.6	56.3	46.0	54.0	52.6	53.2
External							
Never	40.0	50.0	44.4	45.1	28.8	42.2	47.6
Sometimes/often	60.0	50.0	53.6	54.9	61.2	57.8	52.4

decreased in importance with increasing age while economic barriers tended to increase with age. Both of these findings might have been anticipated given the economics and work routines associated with most lifecycles.

Economic barriers were seen in terms of their impact through the income variable. There was a direct and linear increase in the barriers importance with decreasing income. Similarly, although not as pronounced, skills and knowledge barriers affected those with less income more than those with higher income.

Economic barriers were more directly felt by females than males. This was not unusual since most of the lower income groups were made up of single women (including widowed or divorced). All of the other barriers were also more harshly felt by women than men.

Not unexpectedly, time barriers were felt more by those still working while economic barriers were felt more by those who were retired as was the lack of skills or knowledge.

Time was a greater problem for the healthy than the not-so-healthy. But, then they participated more so it becomes a problem of fitting it into one's schedule. Regional variations were compared only on the basis of Winnipeg and outside Winnipeg due to the size of the sub-sample. Other than time, Winnipeg respondents felt the barriers more intensely than those outside Winnipeg. One possible explanation concerning the time problem for those in rural Manitoba may be due to those working as farmers and miners or related jobs where schedules seldom follow a normal work week.

Education and marital status provided mixed indicators with no pattern beyond those that might be expected. For example, married persons have greater time constraints while single persons tend to have greater problems with economic matters.

The portion of respondents seeking a new activity but inhibited from participation by one or several barriers represent an important potential target group for leisure service practitioners. Through the use of the demographic criteria provided, it would be possible to design services that addressed the issues and were targeted to alleviate some of those obstacles for those populations.

The differences in satisfaction implied that those who can be identified as most satisfied (see earlier data) should be the target of increased promotional and informational efforts. It seems that those who derive satisfaction from their participation are motivated to continue. Needless to say, some barriers were not within the range of influence by external forces like leisure service agencies. However, for those that are, the challenge remains.

5.8 Leisure Attitudes

The attitudes held toward leisure have been demonstrated to affect participation (Mobily, et al, 1984; Morgan and Godbey, 1978). In this study respondents were administered the Leisure Ethic Scale developed by Crandall and Slivken (1980). The scale was comprised of ten statements with a four point scale for responses. The response categories being "completely disagree", "moderately disagree", "moderately agree" and "completely agree". The scale

makes no reference to work which distinguishes this scale from others in this area (Bucholz, 1978; Neulinger, 1974). This means that it is possible for the respondent to indicate a liking of leisure without indicating a dislike of work.

The scale's developers reported test-retest reliability of .82, .59, .87 and .85 for tests one to five weeks apart. These are all acceptable reliability coefficients. However, in conducting the analysis of the scale for this study a separate test of reliability was conducted. To measure the internal consistency of the scale, Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was calculated. The result was .80 which is considered to be high and confirms the reliability.

The scale was scored using a summative process with 1 for completely disagree and 4 for completely agree except in the case of item 5 in which case the scoring is reversed. The scores were then divided into three categories. Those with clearly positive attitudes, those with partially positive attitudes and those with negative attitudes. The results were 24.2% (153) scoring in the positive range, 61.9% (391) in the partial range and 13.9% (88) in the negative range. On the surface it was satisfying to see nearly 25% with clearly positive attitudes. However, there were a substantial portion with mixed attitudes toward leisure and a considerable number with distinctly negative views. In both cases this likely reflected the long standing negative view of leisure promoted in society and especially with this generation (e.g. idle hands are the devil's workshop).

Table 31

Differences in Leisure Attitudes by Selected Socio-Economic Variables

	Age					Income					
	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Under 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40000+
Positive attitudes	32.9	27.5	23.4	24.8	12.6	27.1	14.6	25.0	27.2	29.54	37.5
Partially positive attitudes	59.3	61.8	60.4	60.3	68.1	58.3	74.6	57.6	66.3	54.1	52.7
Negative attitudes	8.1	10.7	16.2	14.9	19.3	14.6	10.8	17.4	6.5	16.4	9.7
N =	150	131	111	121	119	96	130	92	92	61	72

Table 31

(Continued)

	Gender*		Retirement Status*		Present Health (self-assessed)*	
	Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad
Positive attitudes	28.7	21.1	23.0	26.4	24.5	24.0
Partially positive attitudes	58.2	64.6	61.8	63.0	62.9	59.3
Negative attitudes	13.1	14.3	15.2	10.6	12.5	16.5
N =	268	356	382	227	416	187

* those variables marked with an asterisk were not significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-square test.

Table 31

(Continued)

	Region*							
	Winnipeg	Parkland	Interlake	Westman	Central	Eastman	Norman	All regions outside Wpg. combined
Positive attitudes	26.6	24.5	13.6	24.7	20.5	18.4	23.5	21.2
Partially positive attitudes	59.8	61.2	70.5	63.5	66.7	65.8	58.8	64.9
Negative attitudes	13.6	14.3	15.9	11.8	1.8	15.8	17.6	13.8
N =	286	49	44	85	78	38	17	311

Table 31

(Continued)

	Education*			Marital Status*		Traveled in the Last Year*		Have you participated in organized program *	
	Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)	Yes	No	Yes	No
Positive attitudes	25.3	23.2	23.9	26.0	21.0	26.5	15.9	22.8	24.9
Partially positive attitudes	59.6	61.3	65.9	59.3	67.1	59.7	69.7	69.0	59.7
Negative attitudes	15.1	15.5	10.1	14.8	11.7	13.8	14.5	8.2	15.4
N =	292	142	188	420	204	472	145	171	442

* those variables marked with an asterisk were not significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-square test.

Variation in leisure attitudes was examined in Table 31 which reflected differences based on socio-economic indicators and two behavioural indicators (participation in organized activities and travel). Positive attitudes declined with age which represents another contrary finding that retirement and old age were somehow the golden years of enjoyment and a life of leisure is the dominant lifestyle. Income was positively related to attitudes with attitudes becoming more positive as income increased. Money may not solve all our problems but it certainly affects many. It is important to remind the reader again that those earning less than 15,000 per year comprised 41.6% of the sample and in Manitoba data taken from 1981 census figures, 56.8% of families over age 65 and 88.7% of unattached individuals earned less than 15,000 (Provincial Fact Book on Aging-Manitoba, 1985). Thus, while attitudes may be affected by income, not many elderly have the income necessary.

While some differences can be noted among the other variables, these were not statistically significant except for those participating in organized leisure activities. The data revealed that those who did not participate were, on the whole, less positive in their attitudes than those who did. This seems to make sense as those who feel most negative would be least likely to see organized leisure services as a positive use of their time.

Differences between other variables which appear noteworthy were those between males and females, retired and not retired, healthy and not-so-healthy, marital status and region. Males reported more positive attitudes than did females which may be an artifact of

socialization. Those retired reported more of a negative disposition than those not married. This may have reflected the importance of work in the lives of many and the disruption that retirement contributes to life. It reinforces earlier points regarding the need for life-long learning to cope with leisure.

Interestingly, health status only revealed substantive differences among those holding negative views. Those married reported more extreme views with larger numbers than singles in both the very positive and negative categories. Regional variations did not show a consistent pattern, however, when rural areas were combined there were noticeably more positive attitudes among Winnipeg residents. This may have been due to the difference in work ethics between rural and urban individuals. Lastly, those who travelled were decidedly more positive in their attitudes than those who did not.

Morgan and Godbey (1978) indicated that desire for additional activities was a function of leisure attitudes. Similar results were found in this study and are reported in Table 32. The results show 27.3% of those desiring a new activity with positive attitudes while among those not desiring a new activity 22.7% had positive attitudes. This gap affirms the discussion earlier pointing out the differences in satisfaction and desire for a new activity and adds another dimension. Those seeking to promote leisure opportunities and expand repetoires among this age group must first seek to address itself to attitudes. Without such an effort, changes in behaviour are likely to be negligible.

The effect of leisure attitudes on participation rates was also tested. The results, however found no pattern emerging such as those participating more having more positive attitudes or those participating in certain activities more frequently having certain attitudes (e.g. those participating in passive pursuits more would have more negative attitudes). The table with this data is enormous and has therefore been placed in the appendix. This may be due to those with positive attitudes being well distributed through the set of activities investigated.

Table 32

Differences in Leisure Attitudes Among Those Desiring and Not Desiring A New Leisure Activity

	Desires a new activity	Does not desire a new activity
Positive attitudes	27.3%	22.7%
Partial attitudes	62.1%	64.7%
Negative attitudes	10.6%	12.6%
N	161	405

Chi-square = 19.579, $p < .0006$

5.9 Ownership of or Access to Leisure Equipment

The respondents were asked to indicate whether they owned or had access to any of 15 different pieces of leisure equipment. The results (see Table 33) found gardening tools and photographic

equipment to be available to more than half of the respondents. The rest of the equipment was available to a lesser extent.

Fishing tackle, bicycles and exercise equipment were reported by a substantial portion (between 30 and 40%). However, after that point the availability drops considerably. One interesting point was the reasonably large number of respondents reporting access to a vacation home which is a fairly expensive asset. Snowmobiles were reported by the fewest respondents and 6.8% reported access to no equipment at all.

Table 33

Percentage of Respondents with Ownership of or Access to Leisure Equipment

1.	Gardening tools	81.0%
2.	Camera/photographic equipment	64.2%
3.	Fishing tackle	46.8%
4.	Table games	40.2%
5.	Bicycle	36.2%
6.	Exercise equipment	30.5%
7.	Motorboat or sailboat	18.0%
8.	Vacation home, vacation condiminium or cottage	17.9%
9.	Skis (downhill or cross-country)	15.5%
10.	Art or drawing supplies	13.1%
11.	Tent trailer or camper	10.8%
12.	Swimming pool	10.1%
13.	Racquet sport equipment (e.g. tennis, racquetball, etc.)	10.0%
14.	Trailer or motorhome	9.8%
15.	Snowmobile	7.8%
16.	I do not have access to or own any of the above	6.8%

Table 34 reviewed the ownership of each piece of equipment by the socio-economic variables age, income (above and below 15,000), gender, retirement status, self-assessed health, region, education and marital status. Age and access to or ownership of equipment was

Table 34

Access to Leisure Equipment by Selected Socio-Economic Variables

	Age					Income		Gender		Retirement Status	
	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Below 15000	15001- and above	Male	Female	Retired	Not Retired
Gardening tools	85.9	91.6	81.1	75.2	70.6	71.6	86.4	85.4	77.8	76.2	89.0
Camera/Photographic equipment	75.6	71.0	61.3	57.9	52.9	54.6	73.5	64.2	*64.3	59.4	74.0
Fishing tackle	62.2	52.7	46.8	42.1	28.6	39.3	53.6	63.1	35.1	39.3	60.8
Table games	49.6	44.3	29.7	35.5	39.5	33.1	47.0	39.6	*41.3	35.6	48.5
Bicycle	51.1	51.9	39.6	20.7	17.6	23.0	74.2	39.6	*33.7	27.2	52.0
Exercise equipment	43.0	36.6	29.7	19.0	25.2	19.9	39.1	29.9	*31.5	25.9	38.8
Motorboat or sailboat	25.9	24.4	21.6	14.0	5.0	9.7	27.4	28.4	10.7	14.1	26.4
Vacation home, etc.	21.5	20.6	16.2	17.4	*15.1	9.7	25.2	21.3	*15.7	17.5	*19.4
Skis	30.4	22.1	12.6	7.4	4.2	7.5	24.9	18.3	*13.8	9.7	26.0
Art or drawing supplies	20.7	9.2	13.5	8.3	14.3	9.7	15.1	8.2	16.9	13.1	*13.7
Tent trailer or camper	16.3	15.3	10.8	7.4	2.5	10.6	*11.9	14.6	7.9	6.8	17.2
Swimming pool	16.3	7.6	7.2	11.6	*7.6	7.9	*12.6	12.3	*8.7	8.4	*13.2
Racquet sport equipment	18.5	16.0	4.5	5.0	4.2	3.0	15.1	10.1	*9.8	7.3	14.5
Trailer or motor home	15.6	11.5	9.0	9.1	4.2	8.4	*10.7	11.9	*8.4	6.8	15.0
Snowmobile	14.1	10.7	9.9	3.3	0.0	7.9	7.2	9.3	*6.7	3.9	14.1
I have access to none of the above	2.2	1.5	9.0	9.1	13.4	13.2	3.1	3.4	9.3	9.7	1.8

* Asterisk at the end of a row denotes that this relationship was not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square

Table 34

(Continued)

	Present Health (self-assessed)		Region						
	Excellent /Good	Fair/Poor /Bad	Winnipeg	Parkland	Interlake	Westman	Central	Eastman	Norman
Gardening tools	86.0	71.6	77.6	85.7	84.1	84.7	88.5	92.1	76.5
Camera/Photographic equipment	68.7	53.4	66.8	61.2	47.7	69.4	62.8	63.2	*76.5
Fishing tackle	50.7	39.5	44.8	46.9	34.1	54.1	42.3	52.6	100.0
Table games	41.8	*36.3	39.9	40.8	34.1	40.0	50.0	39.5	*29.4
Bicycle	39.1	*30.4	38.1	46.9	36.4	27.1	34.6	47.4	*23.5
Exercise equipment	32.9	*25.1	34.3	24.5	15.9	28.2	30.8	34.2	*41.2
Motorboat or sailboat	21.1	13.3	50.0	16.3	6.8	20.0	11.5	23.7	*35.3
Vacation home, etc.	18.9	*14.4	24.8	8.2	9.1	16.5	9.0	7.9	23.5
Skis	20.4	6.4	19.9	6.1	13.6	15.3	7.7	18.4	29.4
Art or drawing supplies	14.1	*11.2	17.1	6.1	11.4	9.4	11.5	10.5	*11.8
Tent trailer or camper	11.7	*9.0	41.2	18.4	11.4	11.8	10.3	5.3	*23.5
Swimming pool	10.5	*10.1	15.4	4.1	11.4	5.9	2.6	7.4	11.8
Racquet sport equipment	12.5	4.2	12.9	6.1	9.1	9.4	6.4	10.5	*5.9
Trailer or motor home	11.0	*7.4	7.0	10.2	9.1	11.8	15.4	10.5	*11.8
Snowmobile	8.8	*6.4	5.2	8.2	15.9	8.2	6.4	15.8	23.5
I have access to none of the above	4.8	10.6	8.0	4.1	6.8	5.9	3.8	2.6	0.0

* Asterisk at the end of a row denotes that this relationship was not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square

Table 34

(Continued)

	Education			Marital Status	
	Less Than High School	High School	Some or Completed Post-Secondary	Married	Single (Widow/ Divorced)
Gardening tools	80.1	81.7	*81.9	86.4	70.5
Camera/Photographic equipment	51.7	75.4	75.5	70.7	51.4
Fishing tackle	45.5	43.0	*52.1	53.3	34.3
Table games	32.2	38.0	54.2	41.9	*37.7
Bicycle	32.2	33.8	*44.1	43.6	22.0
Exercise equipment	25.3	28.2	40.9	34.3	23.0
Motorboat or sailboat	15.4	17.6	*22.3	21.4	11.7
Vacation home, etc.	13.4	15.5	26.5	19.5	*15.1
Skis	8.6	14.8	27.6	16.9	*13.2
Art or drawing supplies	7.2	16.9	20.2	13.3	*13.2
Tent trailer or camper	13.4	9.9	*6.3	12.4	7.3
Swimming pool	7.2	9.2	15.4	10.5	*9.8
Racquet sport equipment	5.5	9.9	17.5	12.6	4.9
Trailer or motor home	8.2	.9	*12.2	13.1	.4
Snowmobile	9.2	7.0	*5.8	9.0	*5.3
I have access to none of the above	8.6	7.0	*3.7	3.6	12.7

* Asterisk at the end of a row denotes that this relationship was not statistically significant at $p < .05$ using the Chi-Square

inversely related. As age goes up access or ownership declines. The opposite was true for income which was not really surprising. The only variation from that trend was snowmobile ownership. Ownership of snowmobiles was also more prevalent among those living outside Winnipeg and may be seen more as necessity by some than an object for leisure.

Among those relationships with significant differences, males had a greater access than females in all but one category. Art supplies were owned more by women. Similar to the finding with age, those who were not retired (and presumably younger) had greater access or ownership. Similarly those in excellent or good health had greater access then those in fair to bad health.

Some regional variations were clear and six were distinguished based on urban-rural differences. Art supplies, tent trailers, swimming pools, racquet sport equipment, vacation homes and motor or sailboats. Those reporting the least amount of access were in Winnipeg.

Except for tent trailers and snowmobiles, those with more education had more access or ownership of leisure equipment. Since education usually follows income, this result was not unexpected. Lastly, those who were married had more equipment than those who were not. This may be due to those who were married living in homes and retaining a lot of equipment and that those who may have moved into multiple housing units have discarded equipment or lack storage space for it.

The latter point raises the issue of the role of leisure service agency with regard to facilitating participation. To what extent need equipment and supplies be provided? What alternatives are there to massive purchases by public agencies? What are the means for use once the equipment is made available. These are important questions that need to be addressed and resolved. These data indicated that most equipment commonly used for leisure pursuits (e.g table games) was not widely held among those responding, which may in turn represent yet another obstacle to leisure participation and satisfaction.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A study of this nature and magnitude has a considerable amount of information that is useful for both policy and program purposes. The major findings with such implications from this study are:

Participation Rates

* The top ten activities in which participation was highest were: visiting friends or relatives; listening to music or watching television; shopping; reading; walking; gardening; table games or cards; writing; watching a live event; and picnicking.

* Most activities among the top ten did not require any special skills or knowledge, could be done near or in the home, required little preparation, were largely passive in nature and did not require much expenditure of income.

* The remaining 15 activities were characterized as more active, more creative and more outdoor.

* Results compared favourably to those derived in earlier studies.

* Those with more income and education, younger, male, married, not retired and in good or excellent health tended to participate the most.

* Age and gender influenced participation in physical activities. Younger participants and males preferring physical activities over others.

* Regional variations were noted for two activities: voluntary activity and playing a musical instrument or singing were more prevalent among rural respondents.

Differences at Age 40

* Differences in rate of physical activity participation based on age were further confirmed when activities most often engaged in at age 40 were compared to those most often done today. The clear distinction was the greater frequency of participation in physical activities (of all kinds) at age 40.

Favourite Activities

* Top five favourite activities in warm seasons were: gardening, sports, hunting or fishing, walking and camping.

* Top five favourite cold season activities were: reading, sports, crafts, listening to music or watching television and physical exercise.

* Differences between favourite activities and those most commonly done were marked.

* Consistent with participation results, the preference for sport and physical exercise activities declines with age.

* Variation in preferences for warm and cold season activities are partially explained through income, gender, retirement status, self-assessed health, education and marital status depending upon the set of activities.

* Top five reasons for participation in warm season favourite activities were: to relax, to be in pleasant surroundings, for physical health or exercise, for a change of pace and to be with others.

* Being with family, while rated sixth overall among warm season reasons, was first in the reasons rated very important.

* Top five reasons for participation in cold season favourite activities were: to relax, to be in pleasant surroundings, for a change of pace, to be with others and to develop skills or knowledge.

* To be with family rated only ninth overall, but again received highest rating for very important.

* Being alone was least among all reasons, for both warm and cold seasons, by a substantial margin.

* Socio-economic variations between reasons cited for warm and cold seasons were different.

Satisfaction with Current Participation

* Results showed nearly one-quarter of all respondents were highly satisfied, two-thirds were partially satisfied and the remaining 8.7% not satisfied.

* Those more satisfied were characterized as: younger (i.e. under 65), higher income, male, working, healthy, more than high school

education and married. There were no regional variations of note.

Participation in Organized Programs

* Nearly three-quarters of all respondents did not participate in organized programs. Those who did tended to be: older, lower income, female, rural, single, widowed or divorced and in good health.

* Those participating reflected higher satisfaction scores than those not.

* Among those not participating seven out of ten knew of available programs.

* Primary reasons for not participating: did not meet their needs, lack of time, health issues, currently satisfied and home constraints.

Travel Behaviour

* Travel was a popular activity among this group with 76.5% participating once in the last year.

* Income, health and education were all positively associated with travel.

* Of those traveling, 68.8% traveled in Canada while 50.7% traveled outside Canada.

* Primary destinations in Canada were in the western provinces and Ontario. Primary destinations out of Canada were in the United States.

* Reason for travel in Canada was primarily to visit family or friends. Reasons for trips out of Canada varied more and were principally: to seek a better climate, visit family or friends, see a unique site and participate in an activity.

* Primary season for travel in Canada was summer. For travel out of Canada it was winter.

Barriers to Participation

* 28.4% of all respondents wanted to start a new activity but were prevented from doing so by the presence of one or more barriers.

* Desire for a new activity was dependent on age, income, education and health status. Those younger, wealthier, better educated and in better health all wanted to start a new activity more than those in other categories.

* Activities most desired were: sports, physical exercise and creative and cultural activities.

* Top five barriers affecting participation were: lack of a partner with whom to participate, no opportunity near my home, family commitments, work commitments and lacked the appropriate physical skills.

* Economic barriers were not rated highly but increased with age and decreasing income. They were also felt more severely by females.

Leisure Attitudes

* Leisure attitudes were quite positive with 45.7% scoring in the high range, 50.5% in the partially positive range and 3.8% in the negative range.

* Those with more positive attitudes tended to be younger, higher income and more interested in expanding their leisure repetoire. Disabled respondents showed no difference in attitude scores than others.

Ownership of or Access to Equipment

* More than 60% had access to gardening tools and cameras. All other forms of equipment were available to less than half of the respondents.

* Access or ownership was more prevalent among those younger, with higher income, male, in good health, in Winnipeg, better educated and married.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THEORY

The application of theoretical models by those in leisure services has not been strong. However, theories are a means to understand behaviour without having to constantly test for it. For example, if any one of the theories described at the outset of this paper were

known to be the accurate description of the aging process then planners in leisure services would be able to design and develop programs and policies with great confidence in their utility. Thus, it is important to review some of the findings in the context of theory to see what may have been learned. However, the type of analyses performed does not allow for more than a cursory view of theoretical implications.

First, the notion of disengagement from life activities with increasing age seems to have not been clearly substantiated by the evidence. However, there are some indicators that show activity participation does decline in certain activities and that leisure attitudes become increasing negative with increasing age. If people are to remain vital and active as they age their attitudes must be more positive.

Second, activity theory held that those more active would be more satisfied with life. These results indicate that those most satisfied with their current leisure seek more activities. These individuals also held more positive attitudes. These results tend to support the contentions made in the theory.

Sub-culture theory was not directly studied in the project but results in terms of types of activities preferred and those done most often do not differ substantially from research reported on general leisure behaviour.

Continuity theory implications were discovered in the frequent drop in participation among those 65-69 and the subsequent increase after

that. The point being that retirement for many who place a great deal of emphasis on their work for self-esteem, socialization and leisure, the stopping of work can be rather traumatic.

The question of when is one old and what do those in this age group consider old is an important one. Clearly, the large desire among those 70-74 to begin a sport activity reflects that they at least do not perceive themselves to be too old for such activities even though many in the younger age groups may perceive this through the stereotyped images that dominate society. This is an important area for further examination.

Adjustment theory held that individuals have certain hierarchically arranged goals in their life which retirement could dramatically affect depending upon how work oriented are those goals. The evidence here seems to suggest that there is some impact on individuals after retirement as many of the differences noted could be attributed at least in part to retirement status.

All of this information is prelimary but serves to remind the leisure services practitioner that there is no one pattern to aging and that different approaches are needed for different circumstances. However, at the same time, knowledge of these theories provides a basis for testing different strategies given different populations.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY

The results highlighted the need for attention to a number of areas regarding leisure services for Manitobans aged 55 and older. The following list is provided in no particular order of importance and is not implied to be comprehensive. It does, however, highlight some key areas and should serve to stimulate thinking in the policy and program areas.

1. There appears to be an issue of equity with regard to the access of lower income elderly Manitobans to a full range of leisure opportunities. The results suggested that those with the more income have the greatest range of activities, more satisfaction and more positive attitudes toward leisure. There is a need to ascertain the full impact of income through further multivariate analyses. If the impact of income is as important as preliminary findings suggested, then this situation should be addressed to determine what could be done to improve the opportunities for those in lower income categories.

2. The effect of leisure attitude on the desire for new activities and the increased satisfaction from leisure among those still working suggest the need to address the issue of leisure education for the public and the associated issue of pre-retirement counseling. Through the former, there is a need to affect an attitude change that sees leisure as a valuable activity without being seen only as a recuperative activity. In

this way those with an abundance of time can see using it in a different context and without the incumbent pressures for it to be time spent productively. Also, those with more leisure skills and knowledge would be less encumbered in their attempts to initiate activities. It may also mean that retirement may become desireable for many and alleviate further those concerns about people not retiring without mandatory laws to that effect. However, the income issue is inter-related to that. If incomes drop substantially at retirement, that will inhibit participation and cause the reverse effect.

In the case of pre-retirement counseling, there is less likelihood of attitude change but leisure specialists could encourage the beginning of lifestyle patterns that would be more satisfying once work ended.

3. The demand for physical activity and sport is high in nearly all circumstances. This suggests the need to consider implementing a sport policy that was cognizant of this desire and perhaps in program terms, create a senior's games.

4. Improved promotion and information delivery systems may be required. Some people not participating in organized programs were unaware of them, and lack of information or unsubstantiated perceptions of inadequate facilities were barriers to participation among those wishing to begin a new activity. However, it must also be noted that a substantial majority of

the respondents were aware of programs available in the community and chose not to participate. This was due in part to the personal nature of leisure activities among this age group and perhaps in part to the programs failing to incorporate the types of activities of interest to this population. More attention to the reasons for participation may contribute to more involvement in programs sponsored by local organizations.

5. There was some interest on the part of older women to participate in organized leisure programs and these data suggested they do participate to a limited degree. However, in this case and in several others, it becomes apparent that programs are not necessarily targeted to specifically attract particular groups. This is both a function of program design and promotion.

6. More research should be facilitated at the local and provincial level to ensure appropriate policy and program design and to extend the services of the organized leisure services system to those not now using them. For example, it would be prudent to follow up this research with a qualitative investigation to better appreciate the role of leisure in the lives of older Manitobans.

7. Travel promotion programs would probably best be geared to summer travelers as those traveling in the winter mostly travel out of the country in search of a better climate. The reasons

for travel to be built upon are visiting family, seeing unique sites, participating in activities (which includes watching sporting activities) and providing opportunities for a change of pace.

8. The importance placed on the family as a motivation for participation and travel suggests that policies and programs that address ways to satisfy this are important. This is drawn from the fact that if Manitobans travel to visit family, they can also encourage family and friends to visit them. However, before undertaking such a promotional program further investigation of the ability of family and friends to travel should be conducted. For example, travel programs could promote Manitoba as the place to come home to and to facilitate community and family reunions, a place where the whole family can have an enjoyable vacation, etc. Locally sponsored recreation programs should capitalize on promotions such as "Together is Better" sponsored by the CPRA and increase family opportunities.

9. Creative and cultural programs, while not highly rated individually in terms of actual participation, were rated highly in terms of cold season favourites and taken collectively were a substantial force in the lives of many. Building on this interest and its preference in the winter months, programs which could promote such activities would likely be popular.

10. Many respondents identified the development of skills and knowledge as a reason for their participation in their favourite activity. This should be examined along with the entire range of program objectives to see if they meet the reasons outlined here or stated locally. One of the primary reasons for not participating in organized leisure services was because the programs did not meet expressed needs.

11. There is a large percentage of individuals in this age group who volunteer. This is an important potential source of skills, knowledge and interests for leisure service agencies to capialize on to enhance their programs.

12. Related to the equity issue but worthy of mention as a distinct one is that of access to leisure equipment. Clearly access was not widely available and the price of equipment and supplies was an important barrier to those seeking to initiate a new activity (these were mostly higher income earners to begin with). There is a need for leisure service agencies to examine ways for the facilitation of greater access to leisure equipment.

13. The impact of climate was substantial as indicated in the differences between those activities done in the warm seasons and those done in the cold seasons. It was also apparent in the motivation of winter travellers out of the country.

14. Women and men who were single, widowed or divorced tended to have less participation and less satisfaction with their

leisure. This suggests that efforts may be necessary to identify these individuals and direct programs and information at them to increase their opportunity for satisfying leisure experiences.

15. Demands for physical activity while generally declining with age, were still strong and should be promoted with this age group, especially during the cold seasons. However, caution should be exercised when working with the frail elderly to minimize negative effects.

16. There are differences in most aspects of leisure behaviour based on region of residence. Such peculiarities need to be addressed by local programmers.

17. Efforts should be made to reduce barriers to participation for those seeking to increase their leisure repetoire. Further, since it is clear that those most satisified are most likely to seek out new programs, then efforts should be made to increase the interest and desire of those least satisified for new leisure experiences.

18. Winnipeg respondents indicated more positive leisure attitudes than those in rural Manitoba. It would seem that leisure education programs should first devote their resources to rural Manitoba.

The results from this study indicated a relatively vibrant and active group of older Manitobans. They seek challenges and not

mollification. The desire for crafts should not be taken as a call for more programs to create ceramic ashtrays, beaded necklaces or mosaic trivets. Leisure services for this age group need to reflect the variety and vitality of the range of interests and motivations for participation. Old stereotypes need to be discarded and new programs and services should be developed that recognize the unique qualities, needs and desires of this growing and substantial part of the community.

REFERENCES

Aging in Manitoba Study Proposal, 1983 Manitoba Provincial Gerontologist, Department of Health.

A Look at Leisure, Volume 2 1982 Edmonton, Alberta. Alberta Recreation and Parks.

Alberta Recreation and Parks, 1981 Public Opinion Survey on Recreation. Edmonton, Alberta.

Alberta Recreation and Parks, 1983, Economics of Recreation Edmonton, Alberta.

Atchley, R.C. 1976 The Sociology of Retirement Cambridge, Mass: Schenkonan Publishing.

Atchley, R.C. 1980 The Social Forces in Later Life: An Introduction to Social Gerentology Belmont, Ca: Wadsworth Publishing Company.

Baley, J.A. 1955 "Recreation and the Aging Process" Research Quarterly 26 (March).

Bucholz, R.A. 1978 "The Workethic Reconsidered" Industrial and Labour Relations Review 31.

Bultena, G. and Wood, V. 1970 "Leisure Orientation and Recreational Activities of Retirement Community Residents" Journal of Leisure Research 2(1).

Burgess, E.W. 1960 Aging in Western Societies Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Burton, T.L. 1981 "You Can't Get There From Here: A Personal Perspective on Recreation Forecasting in Canada" Recreation Research Review 9(1).

Canada Fitness Survey 1982 Fitness and Aging Ottawa: Fitness Canada.

Carp, F.M. 1972 "Retired People as Automobile Passengers" The Gerontologist 12.

Crandall, R.C. 1980 Gerontology: A Behavioural Approach Reading, Mass: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.

Crandall, R. and Slivken, K. 1980 "Leisure Attitudes and Their Measurement" in Iso-Ahola, S. (ed.) The Social-Psychological

Perspectives on Leisure and Recreation Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown.

Csikzentmihalyi, M. 1975 Beyond Boredom and Anxiety: The Experience of Play in Work and Games San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, Inc.

Cumming, E. and Henry, W.E. 1961 Growing Old: The Process of Disengagement New York: Basic Books, Inc.

Davis, N. 1982 "The Role Continuity Approach to Aging: Implications for Leisure Programming" in Teague, M.L., MacNeil, R.D. and Hitzhusen, G. (eds.) Perspectives on Leisure and Aging in a Changing Society Columbia: Curators University of Missouri.

Davis, N. and Teaff, J. 1980 "Facilitating Role Continuity of the Elderly Through Leisure Programming" Therapeutic Recreation Journal 14.

Decker, K. 1980 Social Gerontology: An Introduction to the Dynamics of Aging Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Desroches, H.F. and Kalman, B. 1964 "Stability of Activity Participation in an Aged Population" Journal of Gerontology 19 (April).

Dillman, D.A. 1978 Mail and Telephone Surveys: The Total Design Method New York: John Wiley & Co.

Dowd, J. 1975 "Aging as Exchange: A Preface to Theory" Journal of Gerontology 30.

Ellis, M. 1973 Why People Play Englewood-Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Freidson H. and Martin C. 1973 "Travel of Older People As a Use of Leisure" Gerontologist 13.

Godbey, G. 1985 "Planning for Leisure In a Pluralistic Society" in Witt, P. and Goodale, T. (eds.) Recreation and Leisure: Issures in an Era of Change State College, Pa.: Venture Publishing.

Godbey, G. 1976 "Time Deepening and the Future of Leisure" JOPERD October.

Godbey, G. and Blazey, M. 1983 "Old People in Urban Parks: An Exploratory Investigation" Journal of Leisure Research 15 (3).

Gubrium, J. 1975 Living and Dying at Murray Manor New York: St. Martins Press, Inc.

Guinn, R. 1980 "Elderly Recreational Vehicle Tourists: Life Satisfaction Correlates of Leisure Satisfaction" Journal of Leisure Research 12 (3).

Havighurst, R., Neugarten, B. and Tobin, S. 1968 "Disengagement and Patterns of Aging" in Neugarten, B. (ed.) Middle Age and Aging Chacago: University of Chicago Press.

Havighurst R., Munnichs, M., Neugarten, B., and Thomane, H. 1969 Adjustment to Retirement: A Cross-National Study New York: Humanities Press, Inc.

Hendricks, J. and Hendricks, C.D. 1977 Aging in Mass Society: Myths and Realities Cambirdge, Mass: Winthrop Publishers.

Hess, B. and Markson, E. 1980 Aging and Old Age: An Introduction to Social Gerontology New York: MacMillan Publishing Co.

Homans, G. 1950 The Human Group New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.

Homans, G. 1974 Social Behaviour: Its Elementary Forms New York: Harcourt, Brace and World.

Jackson, E.L. and Searle, M.S. 1983 "Recreation Non-participation: Variables Related to the Desire for New Recreational Activities" Recreation Research Review 10(2).

Jacobs, B. 1975 Older Persons and Retirement Communities: Case Studies in Social Gerontology Springfield, Icc.: Charles C. Thomas Publishers.

Jacobs, B. and Havens, B. 1985 "Leisure Activities as Related To Age, Sex, Health, Economic Circumstances and Location" A paper presented at the 1985 Canadian Association on Gerontology, Hamilton, Ontario.

Kaplan, M. 1978 Leisure: Perspectives on Education and Policy Washington, D.C.: National Education Association.

Kelly J. 1982 Leisure Englewood-Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Kerr, W. 1974 "The Decline of Pleasure" in Murphy, J. (ed.) Concepts of Leisure Englewood-Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Kirsch, C., Dixon, B. and Bond, M. 1973 A Leisure Study, Canada 1972 Ottawa: Secretary of State.

Kulka, R. and Herzog, A. 1983 "Modes of Data Collection for Survey Research on Aged Populations: Telephone, Mail and

Face-to-Face" Paper presented at the 36th Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America.

Larson, R. 1978 "The Well-Being of Older Americans" Journal of Gerontology 33.

Lemon, B., Bengston, V. and Perterson, J. 1972 "An Exploration of the Activity Types and Life Satisfaction Among In-movers to a Retirement Comunity" Journal of Gerontology 27.

Lunningham, D.A., Montoye, H.J., Metzner, H.C. and Keller, J.B. 1968 "Active Leisure Time Activities as Related to Age Among Males in a Total Population" Journal of Gerontology 23.

Maslow, A. 1954 Motivation and Personality New York: Harper and Row.

McAvoy, L. 1979 "The Leisure Preferences, Problems and Needs of the Elderly" Journal of Leisure Research 11(1).

McFarland, E. 1970 The History of Public Recreation in Canada Ottawa: Canadian Parks and Recreation Association.

McGuire, F. 1984 "A Factor Analytic Study of Leisure Constraints in Advanced Adulthood" Leisure Sciences 6(3).

McGuire, F. 1985 "Leisure Co-participant Preferences of the Elderly: Age Homogenity Versus age Heterogenity" Leisure Sciences 7(1).

Mobily, K., Leslie, D., Wallace, R., Lemke, J., Kohout, F., and Morris, M. 1984 "Factors Associated with the Aging Leisure Repetoire: The Iowa 65+ Rural Health Study" Journal of Leisure Research 10(4).

Morgan, A. and Godbey, G. 1978 "The Effect of Entering an Age-Segregated Environment Upon the Leisure Activity Patterns of Older Adults" Journal of Leisure Research 10(3).

Nealinger, J. 1974 The Psychology of Leisure: Research Approaches to the Study of Leisure Springfield, Ill: Charles C. Thomas Publishers.

Novak, M. 1985 Successful Aging Markham, Ont: Penguin Books.

Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Recreation 1984 A Society's Changing Economic Giant Toronto.

Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, (n.d.) Recreation for Older Adults Toronto.

Osgood, N. 1982 "The Life Cycle Development Approach" in Osgood, N. (ed.) Life After Work New York: Praeger Publishers.

Pageot, J.C. 1985 Inventory of Physical Fitness Programs and Services Ottawa: Secretariat for Fitness in the Third Age.

Pageot, J.C. 1986 'The Leisure Patterns of the Age Canadians" World Leisure and Recreation XXVIII (2).

Palmore, E. 1970 Normal Aging Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press.

Peppers, L.G. 1976 "Patterns of Leisure and Adjustment to Retirement" The Gerontologist 16.

Provincial Fact Book on Aging - Manitoba, 1985 Prepared for the Fourth Manitoba Conference on Aging, Mg 21-24, 1985.

Ray, R.O. 1979 "Life Satisfaction and Activity Involvement: Implications for Leisure Services" Journal of Leisure Research 11(2).

Riddick, C. and Daniel, S. 1984 "The Relative Contribution of Leisure Activities and Other Factors to the Mental Health of Older Women" Journal of Leisure Research 16.

Roadburg, A. 1985 Aging: Retirement, Leisure and Work in Canada Agincourt, Ont: Methuen Publications, Inc.

Roman, P. and Taietz, P. 1967 "Organizational Structure and Disengagement: The Eneritus Professor" The Gerontologist 7.

Schliewn, R. 1977 A Leisure Study, Canada 1975 Ottawa: Secretary of State.

Searle, M. and Jackson E. 1985 "Socio-economic Variations in Perceived Barriers to Recreation" Leisure Sciences 7(2).

Selles, R. 1984 "The Greying Population: Meeting a Variety of Recreation Needs" Unpublished Discussion Paper, Alberta Recreation and Parks Policy Statement Project.

Singleton, J. 1985 "Activity Patterns of the Elderly" Leisure and Society 8(2).

Strain, L. and Chappell, N. 1982 "Outdoor Recreation and the Rural Elderly: Participation, Problems and Needs" Therapeutic Recreation Journal 16.

Teaff, J. 1985 Leisure Services with the Elderly St. Louis: Times Mirror/Mosby College Publishing.

Tibbits, C. 1960 Handbook of Social Gerentology Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Ward, R.A. 1979 The Aging Experience: An Introduction to Social Gerontology New York: J.B. Lippincott Co..

Veblen, T. 1899 The Theory of the Leisure Class New York: Viking Press.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

The Questionnaire

A Public Opinion Survey on Leisure

The University of Manitoba
Faculty of Physical Education
and Recreation Studies

Manitoba
A project sponsored by
Culture, Heritage and Recreation

LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES SURVEY

SECTION I

INSTRUCTIONS: Please Answer the following questions about your leisure-time activities.

1. For each of the following leisure-time activities, please indicate how frequently you have participated in them during the last twelve months. PLEASE CHECK THE UNE UNDER THE CATEGORY THAT BEST DESCRIBES YOUR PARTICIPATION *DURING THE PAST YEAR*

	Not at all	1-10 times	11-30 time s	31-50 times	51 or more times
Gardening					___
Listening to music, watching TV, or listening to the radio				___	___
Participating in arts activities (e.g. painting, drawing or photography)	___	___	___	___	___
Playing a musical instrument or singing (e.g. in a choir)	___	___	___	___	___
Visiting or talking to friends or relatives	___	___	___	___	___
Participating in volunteer work, clubs, community affairs etc.	___	___	___	___	___
Going out to theatre, shows, etc.	___	___	___	___	___
Taking lessons or formal instruction as a leisure-time activity	___	___	___	___	___
Participating in hobby activities (e.g. model building, stamp collecting, etc.)	___	___	___	___	___

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Card 1

□□□
□□□ 6

□ 15

	Not at all	1-10 times	11-30 times	31-50 times	51 or more times	
Participating in craft activities (e.g. weaving needlepoint, etc.)						☐ 16
Reading books, magazines or newspapers as a leisure activity						☐
Engaging in individual or team sports						☐
Watching a live event as a spectator (e.g. sport, music concert, etc.)						☐
Shopping						☐
Participating in physical exercise or activity not related to sport						☐
Camping in a tent, trailer or motorhome						☐
Walking						☐
Lawn bowling						☐
Birdwatching						☐
Horseshoes, lawn darts, or ring toss						☐
Table games or cards						☐
Picnicking						☐
Boating, canoeing or sailing						☐
Visiting libraries, art galleries, museums						☐
Writing (e.g. letters, stories, etc.)						☐
Other (please specify):						☐☐
_____						☐ 34

SECTION II

INSTRUCTIONS: We appreciate your effort in completing question 1. The remaining questions will be shorter. Please continue to complete the questionnaire.

2 What *three* leisure-time activities did you participate in most often *when you were 40 years old?*

1. _____ ☐☐ 36
2. _____ ☐☐
3. _____ ☐☐

3a What is your favourite leisure-time activity during the *warm* seasons (i.e. May through September)?

_____ ☐☐

b. People have many reasons for taking part in leisure-time activities during the warm weather. Based on your favourite activity in the warm seasons, *how important are EACH of the reasons listed.*

	Not at all Important	Somewhat Important	Definitely Important	Very Important	Does Not Apply	
To relax						☐
For physical health or exercise						☐
To be with others						☐
To improve my skills or knowledge						☐
To escape boredom						☐
For excitement						☐
To be with my family						☐
To be in pleasant surroundings						☐
To be alone						☐
To enjoy a change of pace						☐
For a sense of accomplishment						☐
To be creative						☐

4a. What is your favourite leisure-time activity during the *cold* seasons (i.e. October through April)?

_____ ☐☐ 56

b. People also have many reasons for taking part in leisure-time activities during the cold weather. Based on your favourite activity in the cold seasons, *how important are EACH of the reasons listed.*

	Not at all Important	Somewhat Important	Definitely Important	Very Important	Does Not Apply	
To relax	___	___	___	___	___	☐
For physical health or exercise	___	___	___	___	___	☐
To be with others	___	___	___	___	___	☐
To improve my skills or knowledge	___	___	___	___	___	☐
To escape boredom	___	___	___	___	___	☐
For excitement	___	___	___	___	___	☐
To be with my family	___	___	___	___	___	☐
To be in pleasant surroundings	___	___	___	___	___	☐
To be alone	___	___	___	___	___	☐
To enjoy a change of pace	___	___	___	___	___	☐
For a sense of accomplishment	___	___	___	___	___	☐
To be creative	___	___	___	___	___	☐
To escape harsh weather	___	___	___	___	___	☐ 69

5. We would like to know to what extent your personal needs are satisfied through your leisure-time activities. *Please read each statement and check the answer that applies to you.*

Card 2
☐☐☐
☐☐☐ 6

	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	
It increases my knowledge about things around me	___	___	___	___	☐
It provides opportunities to try new things	___	___	___	___	☐
It gives a sense of accomplishment	___	___	___	___	☐
I socialize with others through my leisure	___	___	___	___	☐
It helps me to relax	___	___	___	___	☐
It is physically challenging	___	___	___	___	☐
It helps me to stay healthy	___	___	___	___	☐
The areas or places where I enjoy my leisure-time activities are pleasing to me	___	___	___	___	☐
It is a time for myself	___	___	___	___	☐ 15

6a. *Do you participate* in leisure-time programs offered by an organization such as the parks and recreation department, YWCA, Rebekahs, Lions Clubs or other similar group.

_____ yes If yes, Please state the name of the organization: ☐ 16

_____ GO TO QUESTION 7

_____ no IF NO, GO TO PART b

b. *Do you know* whether an organization such as a parks and recreation department, YWCA, Rebekahs, Lions Club, or other similar group exists in your community? ☐

_____ yes IF YES, GO TO PART c

_____ no IF NO, GO TO PART d

c. If you are aware of an organization providing leisure-time programs in your community, why do you choose *not* to participate in their programs?

_____ ☐☐

_____

_____

d. If an organization was established in your community to offer leisure-time programs would you use it?

Yes _____ No _____ ☐

If yes, what types of programs would you like to have provided?

_____

_____ ☐☐ 24

If no, why not? _____

_____

_____

7a. Have you travelled outside of your hometown and stayed away for one or more nights in the last 12 months FOR LEISURE PURPOSES?

_____ yes _____ no (IF NO, GO TO QUESTION 8) ☐☐ 25

b. Were any of your trips for leisure purposes outside Manitoba to *other places in Canada?*

_____ yes _____ no (IF NO, GO TO PART C OF THIS QUESTION) ☐

If yes, what was the name of the place in Canada that you visited most recently (*please state the name of the city and province*)?

_____ ☐☐

During what season did you make this trip outside of Manitoba? ☐☐

_____ Fall _____ Winter _____ Spring _____ Summer ☐

Why did you choose to visit this place (e.g. was it to participate in a particular activity, visit family or friends, see a special site or enjoy a better climate?)

_____ ☐☐

_____

_____

c. Were any of your trips for leisure purposes outside of Manitoba to places *outside of Canada?*

_____ yes _____ no (IF NO, GO TO QUESTION 8) ☐

If yes, what country did you travel to *during your most recent trip outside Canada* (please state the name of the country)? ☐☐

_____

During what season did you make this trip outside of Canada?

_____ Fall _____ Winter _____ Spring _____ Summer ☐

Why did you choose to visit this place (e.g. was it to participate in a particular activity, visit family or friends, see a special site or enjoy a better climate?)

_____ ☐☐ 39

_____

_____

8a. Is there one leisure-time activity that you don't take part in now, but would like to start regularly?

_____ yes _____ no (IF NO, GO TO QUESTION 9) ☐ 40

Please state the activity _____ ☐☐

c. Please indicate, by checking the appropriate line, whether each of the following are never, sometimes or often the *reasons which affect your participation*. PLEASE ANSWER EACH ITEM.

	Never a problem	Sometimes a problem	Often a problem	Does Not Apply	
Family commitments	___	___	___	___	☐
Work commitments	___	___	___	___	☐
Not having the physical abilities	___	___	___	___	☐
Lack of transportation	___	___	___	___	☐
Admission fees and charges	___	___	___	___	☐
I don't know where to participate	___	___	___	___	☐
Not having the artistic or creative abilities	___	___	___	___	☐
It is difficult to find others with whom to participate	___	___	___	___	☐
The price of equipment and supplies	___	___	___	___	☐
I don't know where I can learn the activity	___	___	___	___	☐
The places where I would participate are overcrowded	___	___	___	___	☐
I am shy about participating in public	___	___	___	___	☐
There is no opportunity to participate near my home	___	___	___	___	☐
I am physically unable to participate	___	___	___	___	☐
Other (please specify) _____	___	___	___	___	☐ 59

9. This question is about your attitudes toward leisure. By this we mean how you feel about your leisure, your recreation, or the things you do in your free time. *Please read each of the statements and indicate by checking the appropriate line,* whether you completely disagree, moderately disagree; moderately agree, or completely agree.

	Completely Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Moderately Agree	Completely Agree	
a. My leisure is my most enjoyable time	___	___	___	___	☐ 60
b. I admire a person who knows how to relax	___	___	___	___	☐
c. I like to do things on the spur of the moment	___	___	___	___	☐
d. I would like to lead a life of complete leisure	___	___	___	___	☐
e. Most people spend too much time enjoying themselves today	___	___	___	___	☐
f. I don't feel guilty about enjoying myself	___	___	___	___	☐
g. People should seek as much leisure as possible in their lives	___	___	___	___	☐
h. I'd like to have two months vacation a year	___	___	___	___	☐
i. Leisure is great	___	___	___	___	☐
j. It is good for adults to be playful	___	___	___	___	☐ 69

10. Could you please tell me whether you own or have available to you any of the following pieces of leisure-time equipment? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

Card 3 ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

___ Fishing tackle	☐ 7
___ Motorboat or sailboat	☐
___ Skis (downhill or cross-country)	☐
___ Exercise equipment	☐
___ Table games	☐
___ Camera/photographic equipment	☐
___ Tent trailer or camper	☐
___ Trailer or motor home	☐
___ Bicycle	☐
___ Gardening tools	☐
___ Racquet sport equipment (e.g. tennis, racquetball, etc.)	☐
___ Swimming pool	☐
___ Snowmobile	☐
___ Art or drawing supplies	☐
___ Vacation home, vacation condominium or cottage	☐
___ Other: please specify _____	☐☐
___ I DON'T OWN OR HAVE AVAILABLE ANY OF THESE ITEMS	☐

SECTION III

ABOUT YOU PERSONALLY

INSTRUCTIONS: This is the final part of your questionnaire. We would like to ask some questions about your personal background

11. Sex: ___ Male ___ Female ☐

12. Date of birth: ___ year ☐☐

13. Marital Status: ___ Married ___ Single ___ Widowed ☐ 29
___ Separated or divorced

14. What is the highest level of education that you completed?
___ Less than high school graduation
___ Completed high school
___ Partial community college or technical school
___ Completed community college or technical school ☐ 30
___ Partial university
___ Completed undergraduate university degree
___ Partial graduate or professional school
___ Completed graduate or professional school

15a. Are you currently retired? ___ yes ___ no ☐ 31
(IF NO, GO TO QUESTION 16)

b. Were you required to retire or did you make a choice to retire?
___ required ___ chose ___ mutually agreed to with employer ☐

16. What was or is your occupation? _____ ☐☐
(Please note: Housewife or homemaker is considered an occupation)

17a. Do you have a physical disability? ___ yes ___ no ☐
(IF YES, GO TO PART B)

b. Does this disability restrict your participation in leisure-time activity? ☐
___ yes ___ no

18. How do you usually travel when going to participate in a leisure-time activity (check *one* only)?
___ Have my own transportation ☐
___ Use public transportation
___ Have family or friends take me
___ I don't travel to participate in leisure-time activity
___ Other, please specity: _____ ☐☐

19. What type of dwelling do you live in?
___ apartment (for any age)
___ apartment (restricted to people over a certain age) ☐
___ single family house
___ attached house (e.g. duplex, townhouse, condominium)

20. How long have you lived in your present dwelling?
___ less than six months ___ 3 to 5 years
___ 6 months to 1 year ___ 6 to 10 years ☐ 41
___ 1 to 2 years ___ over 10 years

21 In what village, town or city do you live in or are nearest to?
_____ ☐☐☐

22. How long have you lived in or near this community?
___ less than six months ___ 3 to 5 years ☐
___ 6 months to 1 year ___ 6 to 10 years
___ 1 to 2 years ___ over 10 years

23. Including yourself, how many adults live in your household?___ ☐☐

24. Approximately, what was the total amount of income that you and members of your household received during the past 12 months. (NOTE: YOUR PENSION, INVESTMENT INCOME AND INTEREST IS CONSIDERED INCOME)

___ less than 10,000
___ 10,001 to 15,000
___ 15,001 to 20,000
___ 20,001 to 30,000
___ 30,001 to 40,000
___ 40,001 to 50,000
___ more than 50,000

☐

25. How would you describe your health, in general, at present?

___ Excellent
___ Good
___ Fair
___ Poor
___ Bad

☐ 49

COMMENTS

APPENDIX B

Phase 1 Letter of Transmittal

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

FACULTY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
AND RECREATION STUDIES

Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3T 2N2

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed is a survey designed to find out what Manitobans aged 55 and older do during their leisure-time and what they feel about leisure in general. You are among a small group of Manitobans selected to participate in this study. As a result, your response is very important to our success. We hope you will take the 20 minutes necessary to complete the survey. This study is funded by Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation and is being conducted by the University of Manitoba. The results from the survey will help us plan more effectively for the future and provide the services and programs necessary.

Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. The surveys have, however, been coded to avoid unnecessary second mailings.

A stamped, self addressed envelope has been provided for you to return the survey as soon as you have completed it. If you have any questions please call us at 474-8770 (collect, if outside Winnipeg) between 1:30-4:30 p.m., Monday-Friday.

Thank you for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

Mark S. Searle
Project Director

/tlr

APPENDIX C

Phase I Reminder Card

JUST A REMINDER

Within the past week you should have received a copy of our survey on leisure-time activities. Your participation is very important in order that we may better understand your interests and plan for the future.

If you did not receive a copy of the survey, please call us at 474-8770 in Winnipeg (collect) and we will send one out. If you did receive it, please complete it and return it as soon as possible.

Thank you

M. Searle
Project Director
Leisure Study

The University of Manitoba
Faculty of Physical Education
and Recreation Studies

Manitoba

A project sponsored by
Culture, Heritage and
Recreation

APPENDIX D

Phase II Letter of Transmittal

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

FACULTY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
AND RECREATION STUDIES

Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3T 2N2

March 31, 1986

To Whom it May Concern:

Recently we sent you a survey designed to examine your leisure-time activities and interests. To this date we have not yet heard from you and would greatly appreciate your participation. You are among 1000 Manitobans who were selected for this study, so your participation is important to us.

We have enclosed a copy of the survey and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to ease your return. Please take the 20 minutes necessary and return the completed form as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Mark S. Searle
Assistant Professor

MS/tlr

APPENDIX E

Coding Manual

Leisure and Aging in Manitoba

Coding Manual

On record one first six digits identifies questionnaire number.

Question: 1, Record one, Columns 7- 31

1 Not at all
2 1-10 times
3 11-30 times
4 31-50 times
5 51 or more times
0 No response

Questions: 1 (other), Record one, Columns 31-34; 2, Record one, Columns 35- 40; 3a Record one, Columns 41-42; 4a, Record one, Columns 55-56; 6d, (if yes) Record 2, Column 21-22; 8b, Record two, Columns 42-43.

01 Gardening
02 Listening to the radio or watching television
03 Participating in art activities
04 Playing a musical instrument or singing
05 Visiting with friends or relatives
06 Participating in volunteer work, clubs or community affairs
07 Going out to the theatre
08 Taking lessons or formal instruction
09 Participating in hobby activities
10 Participating in craft activities
11 Reading
12 Engaging in individual or team sports
13 Watching a live event
14 Shopping
15 Participating in physical exercise not related to sport
16 Camping
17 Walking
18 Lawnbowling
19 Birdwatching/nature observation
20 Horseshoes, lawndarts or ring toss
21 Table games or cards
22 Picnicking
23 Boating, canoeing or sailing
24 Visiting libraries, art galleries or museums
25 Writing (e.g. letters or stories)
26 Driving for pleasure
27 Dancing/pubs/socials
28 Bingo
29 Dining Out

30 Volunteering
31 Travel
32 Go to the beach, cottage or lake
33 Cooking
34 Hunting or fishing
35 Sleeping
36 Horse racing
37 Housework/yardwork
38 Metal detecting
39 Berry picking
40 Girl watching
41 Relaxing outdoors
89 All types
99 Not applicable

Questions 3b, Record one, Columns 43-54 and 4b, Record one, Columns 57-69

1 Not at all important
2 Somewhat important
3 Definitely important
4 Very important
7 Question does not apply
0 No response

Question 5, Record two, Columns 7-15

1 Never
2 Sometimes
3 Often
4 Always
0 No response

Questions 6a, Record two, Column 16; 6b, Record two, Column 17; 6d, Record two, Column 20; 7a, Record two, Column 25-26; 7b, Record two, Column 27; 7c (part 1), Record two, Column 35; 8a, Record two, Column 41; 15a, Record three, Column 31; 17a, Record three, Column 35; 17b, Record three, Column 36.

1 Yes
2 No
0 No response
9 Question does not apply

Note: For question 7a the codes should be preceded by a zero (e.g. 01 for yes).

Questions 7b (part 3), Record two, Column 32 and 7c (part 3), Record two, Column 38.

1 Fall

2 Winter
3 Spring
4 Summer
5 All seasons
6 3 seasons
7 2 Seasons
9 Question does not apply
0 No response

Question 9, Record two, Columns 59-68

1 Completely disagree
2 Moderately disagree
3 Moderately agree
4 Completely agree
0 No response

Questions 6c, Record two, Column 18-19 and 6d, Record two, Column 23-24

01 Programs don't meet my needs or interests
02 Not enough time
03 Programs offered at inappropriate times
04 Too costly
05 Poor facilities
06 Poor programs
07 Not a member
08 Transportation problems
09 Missed registration
10 Health problems
11 Home constraints
12 Religious restrictions
13 Age
14 Too restrictive or structured
15 No specific reason
16 Satisfied as is
17 Too shy

Questions 7b (part 4), Record two, Column 33-34 and 7c (part 4), Record two, Column 39-40

01 Participate in a particular activity
02 Visit family and friends
03 See a unique site
04 Enjoy a better climate
05 Vacation home located there
06 View sports
07 Just a trip
08 Companion on business trip
09 For a change

Question 7b (part 2), Record two, Column 28-29

01 Edmonton

02 La Fleche
03 Vernon
04 Calgary
05 Prince Albert
06 Moose Jaw
07 Vancouver
08 Saskatoon
09 Victoria
10 Regina
11 St John's (Nfld)
12 Prince George
13 Niagara Falls
14 St Albert
15 Yorkton
16 Maple Creek
17 Toronto
18 Tantalon
19 North Battleford
20 Thunder Bay
21 Hay River
22 Ottawa
23 Golden
24 Creston
25 Dryden
26 Halifax
27 Haines (Yukon)
28 Innisfield
29 New Liskerd
30 Estevan
31 Hinton
32 Clear Water Bay
33 Dryberry Lake
34 Kenora
35 Lethbridge
36 Dartmouth
37 Moosamin
38 Oliver
39 Minaki
40 Quebec City
41 Kitchener
42 Banff
43 St Catherines
44 Oakville
45 Missisauga
46 Olds
47 Coquitlam
48 Camrose
49 Muskoka
50 London (Ont.)
51 McKenzie Lake
52 Carleton Place
53 Ear Falls
54 Hamilton
55 Kamloops

56 Penticton
57 Fredrickton
58 Nanaimo
59 Grenfell
60 Kelowna
61 Medicine Hat
62 Red Deer
63 Campbell River
64 Montreal
65 Duncan
66 Atikokan
67 Whitecourt
68 Castlegar
69 Whitehorse
70 Wainwright
71 Riverton
00 No response

Question 7b (part 2), Record two, Column 30-31

01 Newfoundland
02 New Brunswick
03 Nova Scotia
04 Prince Edward Island
05 Quebec
06 Ontario
07 Manitoba
08 Saskatchewan
09 Alberta
10 British Columbia
11 North West Territories
12 Yukon

Question 7c (part 2) Record two, Column 36-37

01 United States
02 England
03 Scotland
04 Wales
05 Ireland
06 France
07 Mexico
08 Brazil
09 Spain
10 Portugal
11 Jamaica
12 Sweden
13 Switzerland
14 U.S.S.R.
15 West Germany
16 East Germany
17 Poland
18 Australia
19 New Zealand

20 Japan
21 The Netherlands
22 Belgium
23 Cuba
24 Guadaloupe
25 China (mainland)
26 Venezuela
27 West Indies
28 Iceland
29 Barbados
00 No response

Question 8c, Record two, Columns 44-58

1 Never a problem
2 Sometimes a problem
3 Often a problem
7 Item does not apply
9 Does not apply

Question 10, Record three, Columns 7-21

0 Not available
1 Available

Question 10 - Others, Columns 22-24

110 Musical instruments
111 Wood working tools
112 Golf clubs
113 Baseball equipment
114 Hockey equipment
115 Knitting or crocheting supplies
116 Computer
117 Guns

Question 10 - I don;t own or have acces to any equipment, Column 25

0 Does Not Apply
1 Nothing Available

Question 11, Record three, Column 26

1 Male
2 Female

Question 12, Record three, Column 27-28

Last two digits of year of birth

Question 13, Record three, Column 29

1 Married

2 Single
3 Widowed
4 Separated or divorced
0 No response

Question 14, Record three, Column 30

1 Less than high school
2 Completed high school
3 Partial community college or technical school
4 Completed community college or technical school
5 Partial university
6 Completed undergraduate degree
7 Partial graduate or professional school
8 Completed graduate or professional school
0 No response

Question 15b, Record three, Column 32

1 Required
2 Chose
3 Mutually agreed to with employer
9 Not applicable
0 No response

Question 16, Record three, Columns 33-34

01 Fishing
02 Trapping
03 Prospecting, Guiding
04 Mining
05 Forestry
06 Logging
07 Farming
08 Housewife
09 Unskilled labour (manufacturing, industrial or construction)
10 Skilled labour (manufacturing, industrial or construction)
11 Crafts
12 Management
13 Professional
14 Clerical
15 Sales and Services (domestic)
16 Transportation, Communication, Recreation (Tourism)

Question 18, Record three, Column 37-39

100 Have my own transportation
200 Use public transportation
300 Have family or friends take me
400 I don't travel to participate in leisure-time programs
501 Walk

000 No response

Question 19, Record three, Column 40

1 Apartment
2 Apartment restricted to people over a certain age
3 Single family dwelling
4 Attached house (e.g. duplex, townhouse or condiminium)
0 No response

Questions 20, Record three, Column 41 and 22, Record three, Column 45

1 Less than 6 months
2 6 months to a year
3 1 to 2 years
4 3 to 5 years
5 6 to 10 years
6 Over 10 years
0 No response

Question 21, Record three, Column 42-44

This question was coded by region as response per community were too small to be meaningful.

001 Winnipeg
002 Parkland
003 Interlake
004 Westman
005 Central
006 Eastman
007 Norman
000 No response

Question 23, Record three, Column 46-47

Coded by actual response

Question 24, Record three, Column 48

1 Less than 10,000
2 10,001-15,000
3 15,001-20,000
4 20,001-30,000
5 30,001-40,000
6 40,001-50,000
7 Over 50,000
0 No response

Question 25, Record three, Column 49

1 Excellent

2 Good
3 Fair
4 Poor
5 Bad
0 No response

APPENDIX F

Table Showing Leisure Activities
By Participation in 25 Activities

```
J E S 2   J O B   L O G

11 06 59 JOB 8080   $ SEARLES  STARTED - INIT  1 - CLASS A - SYS MVS3
11 07 32 JOB 8080   $ SEARLES  ENDED


CARDS READ(240) LINES GENERATED(1,702) CARDS GENERATED(0)
I/O COUNTS    3380(138)  3330(0)  3400(0)  REMAINING(889)
TAPE MOUNTS(0)  DISK MOUNTS(0)  WTORS(0)  STEPS(1)
XEQ COST   UNITS(1 23) * RATE FACTOR(1 00) * SERVICE FACTOR(1 00) = COST($1 23)
ACCOUNT STATUS   LAST USED(86 238) UNITS(26 76) JOBS RUN(903) TSO SESSIONS(144)


     1      //SEARLES JOB '0421015,,T=5','OLD',CLASS=A,MSGTYP=SEARLE,PASSWORD=       JOB 8080
            ***JOBPARM XEQE PPUS,RELL
            ***TSO
            ***ROUTE PRINT LOCAL
     2      // EXEC SPSSX
    27      //INFILE DD DSN=SEARLE.TSO.AGING,DISP=SHR
    28      //GO.SYSIN DD *


IEF142I SEARLES GO - STEP WAS EXECUTED - COND CODE 0000
IEF373I STEP /GO        / START 86238.1105
IEF374I STEP /GO        / STOP  86238.1107 CPU     0MIN 01.81SEC SRB     0MIN 00.08SEC VIRT   512K SYS   280K
100 EXCP (3380)   0 EXCP (3330)   0 EXCP (3400)
IEF375I  JOB /SEARLES / START 86238.1105
IEF376I  JOB /SEARLES / STOP  86238.1107 CPU     0MIN 01.81SEC SRB     0MIN 00.08SEC
```

```
 SSSSSSS   PPPPPPPP   SSSSSSS   SSSSSS     XX      XX       2222222       1
SSSSSSSSS  PPPPPPPPP SSSSSSSSS SSSSSSSS    XX      XX      222222222     11
SS     SS  PP     PP SS     SS SS     SS    XX    XX      22     22    111
SS         PP     PP SS        SS            XX XX             22      11
SSSSSSSS   PPPPPPPPP SSSSSSS   SSSSSSS  ###   XXX            22       11
 SSSSSSSS  PPPPPPPP   SSSSSSSS  SSSSSSS ###   XXX           22        11
        SS PP             SS        SS     XX XX          22         11
SS     SS  PP     PP SS     SS SS     SS    XX    XX      22          11
SSSSSSSSS  PP     PP SSSSSSSSS SSSSSSSSS   XX      XX    22222222  111111
 SSSSSSS   PP     PP  SSSSSSS   SSSSSSS    XX      XX   222222222  111111

For OS MVS              UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA              License Number 784

USE THE COMMAND   INFO OVERVIEW for more information on

* reading SAS and OSIRIS datasets       * time and date formats and functions
* ALSCAL   multidimensional scaling     * UPDATE transactions to system files
* USERGET   USERPROC-like interface     * EXPORT for data communications
  to create active files                * multipunched data and bit fields
* recompiling old USERPROC routines     * simplified REGRESSION command
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                          T R Y   T A B L E S !

Try the powerful new tabulation procedure which produces presentation quality
output.   TABLES is an extra cost option to SPSS-X which is available at this
site.   For more information:   INFO TABLES
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

PARM FIELD   48K

   1  0          TITLE AGING STUDY
   2  0          DATA LIST FILE=INFILE RECORDS=3
   3  0                /1 GARDEN 7 LISTEN 8 ARTS 9 MUSIC 10 VISIT 11 CLUBS 12 OUTSHOW 13
   4  0                   LESSON 14
   5  0                   HOBBY 15 CRAFT 16 READ 17 SPORT 18 WATCH 19 SHOP 20
   6  0                   EXERCISE 21 CAMP 22
   7  0                   WALK 23 LAWNBOWL 24 BIRDW 25 LAWNDART 26 GAMES 27 PICNIC 28
   8  0                   BOAT 29
   9  0                   VISITLIB 30 WIRTE 31 OTHER 32 ACT401 35-36 ACT402 37-38
  10  0                   ACT403 39-40
  11  0                   PAVACTW 41-42 RELAX 43 HEALTH 44 BEOTHERS 45 SKILL 46 ESCAPE 47
  12  0                   EXCITE 48 FAMILY 49 PLEASANT 50 ALONE 51 CHAPACE 52 ACCOMP 53
  13  0                   CREATE 54
  14  0                   PAVACTC 55-56 RELAXC 57 HEALTHC 58 BEOTHERC 59 SKILLC 60
  15  0                   ESCAPEC 61
  16  0                   EXCITEC 62 FAMILYC 63 PLEASANTC 64 ALONEC 65 CHAPACEC 66
  17  0                   ACCOMPC 67
  18  0                   CREATEC 68 WEATHER 69
  19  0                /2 KN 7 NEW 8 ACC 9 SOC 10 RELX 11
  20  0                   CH 12
  21  0                   HL 13 PLS 14 T 15 OFFER 16 EXISTS 17
  22  0                   WOPARTIC 18-19
  23  0                   ESTABLIS 20 PROVIDE 21-22 NOREASON 23-24 TRAVEL 25-26 INCAN 27
  24  0                   CITY 28-29 PROV 30-31 SEAS 32 VISITRES 33-34 OUTCAN 35
  25  0                   COUNTRY 36-37 SEASON 38 OUTVISIT 39-40 ACTIVNOW 41
  26  0                   ACTNAME 42-43
  27  0                   FAMCOMIT 44 WORK 45 NOABILTY 46 TRANSP 47 FEES 48 WHERE 49
  28  0                   ARTABLTY 50 NOOTHER 51 EQUIP 52 LEARN 53 CROWD 54 SHY 55
  29  0                   OPPORTUN 56 UNABLE 57 OTHEREAS 58 JOY 59 RLX 60
  30  0                   SPUR 61 LEIS 62 TJOY 63 GLT 64 SLEIS 65


28 AUG 86   AGING STUDY                                                    PAGE    2
11 07 05    UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA          AMDAHL 5850      OS MVS

  31  0                   VAC 65
  32  0                   GR 67 P 68
  33  0                /3 FISHTACL 7 BOATS 8 SKIS 9 EXEQUIP 10 TABLGAME 11 CAMERA 12
  34  0                   TENT 13 MTRHOME 14 BIKE 15 GARDTOOL 16 ROCQUET 17 POOL 18
  35  0                   SNOWMOBL 19 ARTEQUIP 20 VACHOME 21 EQUIPOTR 22 NONE 23 SEX 24
  36  0                   BIRTH 27-28 MARSTAT 29 EDUC 30 RETIRE 31 REALTIME 32 OCCU 33-34
  37  0                   DISABILT 35 RESTRICT 36 HOWTRAV 37-39 DWELL 40 LIVEDWEL 41
  38  0                   REGION 42-44 LIVEREG 45 ADULTSIN 46-47 INCOME 48 PHLTH 49

THE ABOVE DATA LIST STATEMENT WILL READ   3 RECORDS FROM FILE INFILE

          VARIABLE   REC  START    END          FORMAT  WIDTH  DEC

          GARDEN       1      7      7          F           1    0
          LISTEN       1      8      8          F           1    0
          ARTS         1      9      9          F           1    0
          MUSIC        1     10     10          F           1    0
          VISIT        1     11     11          F           1    0
          CLUBS        1     12     12          F           1    0
          OUTSHOW      1     13     13          F           1    0
          LESSON       1     14     14          F           1    0
          HOBBY        1     15     15          F           1    0
          CRAFT        1     16     16          F           1    0
          READ         1     17     17          F           1    0
          SPORT        1     18     18          F           1    0
          WATCH        1     19     19          F           1    0
          SHOP         1     20     20          F           1    0
          EXERCISE     1     21     21          F           1    0
          CAMP         1     22     22          F           1    0
          WALK         1     23     23          F           1    0
          LAWNBOWL     1     24     24          F           1    0
          BIRDW        1     25     25          F           1    0
          LAWNDART     1     26     26          F           1    0
          GAMES        1     27     27          F           1    0
          PICNIC       1     28     28          F           1    0
          BOAT         1     29     29          F           1    0
          VISITLIB     1     30     30          F           1    0
          WIRTE        1     31     31          F           1    0
          OTHER        1     32     32          F           1    0
          ACT401       1     35     36          F           2    0
          ACT402       1     37     38          F           2    0
          ACT403       1     39     40          F           2    0
          PAVACTW      1     41     42          F           2    0
          RELAX        1     43     43          F           1    0
          HEALTH       1     44     44          F           1    0
          BEOTHERS     1     45     45          F           1    0
          SKILL        1     46     46          F           1    0
          ESCAPE       1     47     47          F           1    0
          EXCITE       1     48     48          F           1    0
          FAMILY       1     49     49          F           1    0
          PLEASANT     1     50     50          F           1    0
          ALONE        1     51     51          F           1    0
          CHAPACE      1     52     52          F           1    0
          ACCOMP       1     53     53          F           1    0
          CREATE       1     54     54          F           1    0
          PAVACTC      1     55     56          F           2    0
          RELAXC       1     57     57          F           1    0
          HEALTHC      1     58     58          F           1    0
          BEOTHERC     1     59     59          F           1    0
          SKILLC       1     60     60          F           1    0
```

ESCAPEC	1	81	81	F	1	0
EXCITEC	1	82	82	F	1	0
FAMILYC	1	83	83	F	1	0
PLESANTC	1	84	84	F	1	0
ALONEC	1	85	85	F	1	0
CHAPACEC	1	86	86	F	1	0
ACCOMPC	1	87	87	F	1	0
CREATEC	1	88	88	F	1	0
WEATHER	1	89	89	F	1	0
KN	2	7	7	F	1	0
NEW	2	8	8	F	1	0
ACC	2	9	9	F	1	0
SOC	2	10	10	F	1	0
RELN	2	11	11	F	1	0
CH	2	12	12	F	1	0
ML	2	13	13	F	1	0
PLS	2	14	14	F	1	0
T	2	15	15	F	1	0
OFFER	2	16	16	F	1	0
EXISTS	2	17	17	F	1	0
NOPARTIC	2	18	19	F	2	0
ESTABLIS	2	20	20	F	1	0
PROVIDE	2	21	22	F	2	0
NOREASON	2	23	24	F	2	0
TRAVEL	2	25	26	F	2	0
INCAN	2	27	27	F	1	0
CITY	2	28	29	F	2	0
PROV	2	30	31	F	2	0
SEAS	2	32	32	F	1	0
VISITRES	2	33	34	F	2	0
OUTCAN	2	36	35	F	1	0
COUNTRY	2	36	37	F	2	0
SEASON	2	38	38	F	1	0
OUTVISIT	2	39	40	F	2	0
ACTIVNOW	2	41	41	F	1	0
ACTNAME	2	42	43	F	2	0
PAMCOMIT	2	44	44	F	1	0
WORK	2	45	45	F	1	0
NOABILTY	2	46	46	F	1	0
TRANSP	2	47	47	F	1	0
FEES	2	48	48	F	1	0
WHERE	2	49	49	F	1	0
ARTABLTY	2	50	50	F	1	0
NOOTHER	2	51	51	F	1	0
EQUIP	2	52	52	F	1	0
LEARN	2	53	53	F	1	0
CROWD	2	54	54	F	1	0
SHY	2	55	55	F	1	0
OPPORTUN	2	56	56	F	1	0
UNABLE	2	57	57	F	1	0
OTHEREAS	2	58	58	F	1	0
JOY	2	59	59	F	1	0
RLX	2	60	60	F	1	0
SPUR	2	61	61	F	1	0
LEIS	2	62	62	F	1	0
TJOY	2	63	63	F	1	0
GLT	2	64	64	F	1	0
SLEIS	2	65	65	F	1	0
VAC	2	66	66	F	1	0
GR	2	67	67	F	1	0

P	2	68	68	F	1	0
FISHTACL	3	7	7	F	1	0
BOATS	3	8	8	F	1	0
SKIS	3	9	9	F	1	0
EXEQUIP	3	10	10	F	1	0
TABLGAME	3	11	11	F	1	0
CAMERA	3	12	12	F	1	0
TENT	3	13	13	F	1	0
MTRHOME	3	14	14	F	1	0
BIKE	3	15	15	F	1	0
GARDTOOL	3	16	16	F	1	0
ROCQUET	3	17	17	F	1	0
POOL	3	18	18	F	1	0
SNOWMOBL	3	19	19	F	1	0
ARTEQUIP	3	20	20	F	1	0
YACHOME	3	21	21	F	1	0
EQUIPOTR	3	22	22	F	1	0
NONE	3	25	25	F	1	0
SEX	3	26	26	F	1	0
BIRTH	3	27	28	F	2	0
MARSTAT	3	29	29	F	1	0
EDUC	3	30	30	F	1	0
RETIRE	3	31	31	F	1	0
REASTIRE	3	32	32	F	1	0
OCCU	3	33	34	F	2	0
DISABILT	3	35	35	F	1	0
RESTRICT	3	36	36	F	1	0
HOWTRAV	3	37	39	F	3	0
OWELL	3	40	40	F	1	0
LIVEDWEL	3	41	41	F	1	0
REGION	3	42	44	F	3	0
LIVEREG	3	45	45	F	1	0
ADULTSIN	3	46	47	F	2	0
INCOME	3	48	48	F	1	0
PHLTH	3	49	49	F	1	0

END OF DATALIST TABLE

```
39  0          VARIABLE LABELS
40  0.                  ACT401 'ACTIVITY AT 40 YRS'/ACT403 'ACTIVITY AT 40 YRS'
41  0                   ACT403 'ACTIVITY AT 40 YRS'/PAVACTW 'FAVORITE ACT WARM'
42  0                   CHAPACE 'CHANGE OF PACE'/PAVACTC 'FAVORITE ACT COLD SEAS'
43  0                   PLS 'AREAS ARE PLEASING'/OFFER 'DOES ORG OFFER PROM'
44  0                   EXISTS 'DO YOU KNOW OF ORG'/NOPARTIC 'DONT PARTICIPATE'
45  0                   ESTABLIS 'IF ESTABLISH PARTIC'/NOREASON 'WHY NO PARTIC'
46  0                   SEAS 'SEASON'/VISITRES 'WHY VISIT'
47  0                   OUTVISIT 'WHY VISIT'/ACTIVNOW 'ACTIVIT LIKE INVOLVE'
48  0                   ACTNAME 'NAME OF ACTIVITY'/SPUR 'DO THINGS ON SPUR'
49  0                   LEIS 'LEAD LIFE OF LEISURE'/SLEIS 'SEEK AS MUCH LEISURE'
50  0                   GR 'LEISURE IS GREAT'/RESTRICT 'DISABILITY RESTRICTS'
51  0                   PHLTH 'PRESENT HEALTH'.
52  0          VALUE LABELS GARDEN TO OTHER 1'NOT AT ALL' 2'1-10 TIMES' 3'11-30 TIMES'
53  0                       4'31-60 TIMES' 5'61 OR MORE TIMES' 0'NO RESPONSE'/
54  0                       ACT401 TO PAVACTW 01'GARDENING' 02'LISTENING MUSIC TV'
55  0                       03'PARTICIAPTE IN ART' 04'PLAY INSTRUMENT SING'
56  0                       05'VISIT FRIENDS RELATIVES' 06'PARTICIPATE CLUBS'
57  0                       07'GO TO SHOW THEATRE' 08'TAKE LESSON' 09'HOBBY'
58  0                       10'CRAFTS' 11'READ' 12'SPORTS' 13'WATCH LIVE EVENT'
59  0                       14'SHOPPING' 15'PHYSICAL EXERCISE' 16'CAMP'
```

```
 80  0                    17'WALK' 18'LAWNBOWLING' 19'BIRDWATCHING'
 81  0                    20'HORSESHOES LAWNDART' 21 'TABLE GAMES' 22'PICNIC'
 82  0                    23'BOATING' 24'VISITING LIBRARIES' 25'WRITING'
 83  0                    26'PLEASUR DRIVING' 27'GO PUBS OR SOCIALS'
 84  0                    28'BINGO' 29'DINING OUT' 30'VOLUNTEERING' 31'TRAVEL'
 85  0                    32'GO COTTAGE LAKE' 33'COOKING' 34'HUNT FISH'
 86  0                    35'SLEEPING' 36'HORSE RACING' 37'HOUSE UPKEEP'
 87  0                    38'METAL DETECTING' 39'BERRY PICKING' 40'GIRL WATCH'
 88  0                    41' OUTDOORS RELAX' 88'ALL TYPES' 42'WINTER VACATION'
 89  0                    00'NO RESPONSE'/
 90  0                    RELAX TO CREATE 1'NOT IMP' 2'SOMEWHAT IMP' 3'DEF IMP'
 91  0                    4'VERY IMP' 9'DNA' 7'QUEST DNA' 0'NO RESP'/
 92  0                    PAVACTC 01'GARDENING' 02'LISTENING MUSIC TV'
 93  0                    03'PARTICIAPTE IN ART' 04'PLAY INSTRUMENT SING'
 94  0                    05'VISIT FRIENDS RELATIVES' 06'PARTICIPATE CLUBS'
 95  0                    07'GO TO SHOW THEATRE' 08'TAKE LESSON' 09'HOBBY'
 96  0                    10'CRAFTS' 11'READ' 12'SPORTS' 13'WATCH LIVE EVENT'
 97  0                    14'SHOPPING' 15'PHYSICAL EXERCISE' 16'CAMP'
 98  0                    17'WALK' 18'LAWNBOWLING' 19'BIRDWATCHING'
 99  0                    20'HORSESHOES LAWNDART' 21 'TABLE GAMES' 22'PICNIC'
100  0                    23'BOATING' 24'VISITING LIBRARIES' 25'WRITING'
101  0                    26'PLEASUR DRIVING' 27'GO PUBS OR SOCIALS'
102  0                    28'BINGO' 29'DINING OUT' 30'VOLUNTEERING' 31'TRAVEL'
103  0                    32'GO COTTAGE LAKE' 33'COOKING' 34'HUNT FISH'
104  0                    35'SLEEPING' 36'HORSE RACING' 37'HOUSE UPKEEP'
105  0                    38'METAL DETECTING' 39'BERRY PICKING' 40'GIRL WATCH'
106  0                    41' OUTDOORS RELAX' 88'ALL TYPES' 42'WINTER VACATION'
107  0                    00'NO RESPONSE'/
108  0                    RELAXC TO WEATHER 1'NOT IMP' 2'SOMEWHAT IMP' 3'DEF IMP'
109  0                    4'VERY IMP' 9'DNA' 7'QUEST DNA' 0'NO RESP'/
110  0                    KN TO T 1'NEVER' 2'SOMETIMES' 3'OFTEN' 4'ALWAYS'
111  0                    0'NO RESP'/
112  0                    OFFER TO EXISTS 1'YES' 2'NO' 0'NO RESP' 9'NA'/
113  0                    NOPARTIC 01'DONT MEET INTEREST' 02'NOT ENOUGH TIME'
114  0                    03'INAPPROP TIME' 04'COST' 05'POOR FACILITIES'
115  0                    06'POOR PRGMS' 07'NOT A MEMBER' 08'TRANSPORT PROBLEM'
116  0                    09'MISSED REISTRATE' 10'HEALTH' 11'HOME CONSTRAINTS'
117  0                    12'RELIGIOUS RESTRICT' 13'AGE' 14'TO STRUCTURED'
118  0                    15'NO SPEICIFC REASON' 16' SATISFY AS IS' 17'TOO SHY'
```

```
120  0                    09'MISSED REISTRATE' 10'HEALTH' 11'HOME CONSTRAINTS'
121  0                    12'RELIGIOUS RESTRICT' 13'AGE' 14'TO STRUCTURED'
122  0                    15'NO SPEICIFC REASON' 16' SATISFY AS IS' 17'TOO SHY'
123  0                    88'NA' 00'NO RESPONSE'/
124  0                    TRAVEL 01'YES' 02'NO' 00'NO RESP'/
125  0                    INCAN 1'YES' 2'NO' 9'NA' 0'NO RESP'/
126  0                    CITY 01'EDMONTON' 02'LA FLECHE' 03'VERNON' 04'CALGARY'
127  0                    05'PRINCE ALBERT' 06'MOOSE JAW' 07'VANCOUVER' 08'SASKATOON'
128  0                    09'VICTORIA' 10'REGINA' 11'ST JOHNS' 12'PRINCE GEORGE'
129  0                    13'NIAGRA FALLS' 14'ST ALBERT' 15'YORKTON' 16'MAPLE CREEK'
130  0                    17'TORONTO' 18'TANTALON' 19'NORTH BATTLEFORD'
131  0                    20'THUNDER BAY'
132  0                    21'HAY RIVER' 22'OTTAWA' 23'GOLDEN' 24'CRESTON'
133  0                    25'DRYDEN' 26'HALIFAX' 27'HAINES' 28'INNISFIELD'
134  0                    29'NEW LISKEARD' 30'ESTEVAN' 31'HINTON' 32'CLEAR WATER BAY'
135  0                    33'DRYBERRY LAKE' 34'KENORA' 35'LETHBRIDGE' 36'DARTMOUTH'
136  0                    37'MOOSAMIN' 38'OLIVER' 39'MINAKI' 40'QUEBEC CITY'
137  0                    41'KITCHNER' 42'BANFF' 43'ST CATHERINES' 44'OAKVILLE'
138  0                    45'MISSISSAUGA' 46'OLDS' 47'CONQUITLAM' 48'CAMROSE'
139  0                    49'MUSKOKA' 50'LONDON' 51'MCKENZIE LAKE' 52'CARLTON PL'
140  0                    53'EAR FALLS' 54'HAMILTON' 55'KAMLOOPS' 56'PENTICTON'
141  0                    57'FREDRRICKTON' 58'NANIMO' 59'GRENFELL' 60'KELOWNA'
142  0                    61'MEDICINE HAT' 62'RED DEER' 63'CAMPBELL RIVER'
143  0                    64'MONTREAL' 65'DUNCAN' 66'ATIKOKAN' 67'WHITECOURT'
144  0                    68'CASTLEGAR' 69'WHITEHORSE' 70'WAINWRIGHMT'
145  0                    71'RIVERTON' 00'NO RESPONSE' 99'NA'/
146  0                    PROV 01'NFLD' 02'NBRUNSWK' 03'NOVA SCOTIA' 04'PEI'
147  0                    05'QUEBEC' 06'ONT' 07'MAN' 08'SASK' 09'ALBT'
148  0                    10'BC' 11'NWT' 12'YUKON' 00'NO RESP' 99'NA'/
149  0                    SEAS 1'FALL' 2'WINTER' 3'SPRING' 4'SUMMER'
150  0                    5'ALL' 7'3 SEASONS' 8'2 SEASONS' 9'NA' 0'NO RESP'/
151  0                    VISITYRS 01'PARTIC IN ACTIVITY' 02'VISIT FAMILY'
152  0                    03'SEE UNIQUE SITE' 04'BETTER CLIMATE' 05'VACATION HOME'
153  0                    06'VIEW SPORTS' 07'JUST A TRIP' 08'ACCOMPAN BUSINESS'
154  0                    09'CHANGE' 00'NO RESP' 99'NA'/
155  0                    DUTCAN 1'YES' 2'NO' 0'NO RESP' 9'NA'/
156  0                    COUNTRY 01'USA' 02'ENGLAND' 03'SCOTLAND' 04'WALES'
157  0                    05'IRELAND' 06'FRANCE' 07'MEXICO' 08'BRAZIL' 09'SPAIN'
158  0                    10'PORTUGAL' 11'JAMAICA' 12'SWEDEN' 13'SWITZERLAND'
159  0                    14'USSR' 15'W GERMANY' 16'E GERMANY' 17'POLAND'
160  0                    18'AUSTRALIA' 19'NEW ZLAND' 20'JAPAN' 21'HOLLAND'
161  0                    22'BELGIUM'
162  0                    23'CUBA' 24'GUDALOUPE' 25'CHINA' 26'VENEZUELA' 27'W INDIES'
163  0                    28'ICELAND' 29'BARBADOES' 30'PHILLIPINES' 31'GREECE'
164  0                    32'DENMARK' 00'NO RESP' 99'NA'/
165  0                    SEASON 1'FALL' 2'WINTER' 3'SPRING' 4'SUMMER'
166  0                    5'ALL' 7'3 SEASONS' 8'2 SEASONS' 9'NA' 0'NO RESP'/
167  0                    OUTVISIT 01'PARTIC IN ACTIVITY' 02'VISIT FAMILY'
168  0                    03'SEE UNIQUE SITE' 04'BETTER CLIMATE' 05'VACATION HOME'
169  0                    06'VIEW SPORTS' 07'JUST A TRIP' 08'ACCOMPAN BUSINESS'
170  0                    09'CHANGE' 00'NO RESP' 99'NA'/
171  0                    ACTIVNOW 1'YES' 2'NO' 0'NO RESP'/
172  0                    ACTNAME 01'GARDENING' 02'LISTENING MUSIC TV'
173  0                    03'PARTICIAPTE IN ART' 04'PLAY INSTRUMENT SING'
174  0                    05'VISIT FRIENDS RELATIVES' 06'PARTICIPATE CLUBS'
175  0                    07'GO TO SHOW THEATRE' 08'TAKE LESSON' 09'HOBBY'
176  0                    10'CRAFTS' 11'READ' 12'SPORTS' 13'WATCH LIVE EVENT'
177  0                    14'SHOPPING' 15'PHYSICAL EXERCISE' 16'CAMP'
178  0                    17'WALK' 18'LAWNBOWLING' 19'BIRDWATCHING'
179  0                    20'HORSESHOES LAWNDART' 21 'TABLE GAMES' 22'PICNIC'
```

```
180  0                        23'BOATING' 24'VISITING LIBRARIES' 25'WRITING'
181  0                        26'PLEASUR DRIVING' 27'GO PUBS OR SOCIALS'
182  0                        28'BINGO' 29'DINING OUT' 30'VOLUNTEERING' 31'TRAVEL'
183  0                        32'GO COTTAGE LAKE' 33'COOKING' 34'HUNT FISH'
184  0                        35'SLEEPING' 36'HORSE RACING' 37'HOUSE UPKEEP'
185  0                        38'METAL DETECTING' 39'BERRY PICKING' 40'GIRL WATCH'
186  0                        41' OUTDOORS RELAX' 88'ALL TYPES' 00'NO RESP'
187  0                        42'WINTER VACATION' 99'NA'/
188  0                        FAMCOMIT TO OTHERSAS 1'NEVER A PROB' 2'SOMETIMES PROLM'
189  0                        3'OFTEN PROBLEM' 8'DNA' 7'QUEST DNA' 0'NO RESP'/
190  0                        JOY TO P 1'COMPLETE DISAGREE'
19   0                        2'MODERATE DISAGREE' 3'MODERATE AGREE' 4'COMPLETE AGREE'
192  0                        0'NO RESP'/
193  0                        FISHTACL TO EQUIPOTR 1'AVAILABLE' 0'NOT AVAILABLE'/
194  0                        NONE 1'NOTHING AVAILABLE' 0'NA'/
195  0                        SEX 1'MALE' 2'FEMALE' 0'NO RESP'/
196  0                        BIRTH 99'NO RESP'/
197  0                        MARSTAT 1'MARRIED' 2'SINGLE' 3'WIDOWED'
198  0                        4'SEPARATED OR DIVORCE' 0'NO RESP'/
199  0                        EDUC 1'LESS THAN HIGH SCH' 2'COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL'
200  0                        3'PART TECHNICAL' 4'COMPLETE TECHNICAL' 5'PART U'
201  0                        6'COMPLETE UNDER U' 7'PART GRADUATE' 8'COMPLETE GRAD'
202  0                        0'NO RESPONSE'/
203  0                        RETIRE 1'YES' 2'NO' 0'NO RESPONSE'/
204  0                        REASTIRE 1'REQUIRED' 2'CHOSE' 3'MUTUALLY AGREED'
205  0                        0'NO RESP' 9'NA'/
206  0                        OCCU 01'FISHING' 02'TRAPPING' 03'PROSPECTING' 04'MINING'
207  0                        05'FORESTRY' 06'LOGGING' 07'FARMING' 08'HOUSEWIFE'
208  0                        09'UNSKILL LABOUR' 10'SKILL LABOUR' 11'CRAFTS'
209  0                        12'MANAGEMENT'
210  0                        13'PROFESSIONAL' 14'CLERICAL' 15'SALES SERVICES'
211  0                        16'TRANSPORTATION REC' 0'NO RESP'/
212  0                        DISABILT 1'YES' 2'NO' 0'NO RESP'/
213  0                        RESTRICT 1'YES' 2'NO' 9'NA' 0'NO RESP'/
214  0                        HOWTRAV 100'OWN TRANSPORT' 200'PUBLIC TRANSPORT'
215  0                        300'FAMILY TAKES ME' 400'DONT TRAVEL' 501'WALK'
216  0                        000'NO RESPONSE' 910'BICYCLE'/
217  0                        DWELL 1'APT ANY AGE' 2'APT RESTRICT AGE' 3'SINGLE FAMILY'
218  0                        4'ATTACHED HOUSE' 0'NO RESPONSE'/
219  0                        LIVEDWEL 1'LESS SIX MOS' 2'6 MOS TO 1 YR' 3'1 TO 2 YR'
220  0                        4'3 TO 5 YRS' 5'5 TO 10 YRS' 6'OVER 10 YRS'
221  0                        0'NO RESPONSE'/
222  0                        RECION 001'WINNIPEG' 002'PARKLAND' 003'INTERLAKE'
223  0                        004'WESTMAN' 005'CENTRAL' 006'EASTMAN' 007'NORMAN'
224  0                        000'NO RESPONSE'/
225  0                        LIVEREG 1'LESS SIX MOS' 2'6 MOS TO 1 YR' 3'1 TO 3 YR'
226  0                        4'3 TO 5 YRS' 5'5 TO 10 YRS' 6'OVER 10 YRS'
227  0                        0'NO RESPONSE'/
228  0                        ADULTSIN 00'NO RESP'/
229  0                        INCOME 1'LESS THAN 10000' 2'10001 TO 15000'
230  0                        3'15001 TO 20000'
231  0                        4'20001 TO 30000' 5'30001 TO 40000'
232  0                        6'40001 TO 50000' 7'MORE THAN 50000'
233  0                        0'NO RESPONSE'/
234  0                        PHLTH 1'EXCELLENT' 2'GOOD' 3'FAIR' 4'POOR' 5'BAD'
235  0                        0'NO RESPONSE'/
236  0              RECODE CRAFT (8=5)
237  0              RECODE RELAX TO CREATE (8=8)
238  0              RECODE RELAXC TO WEATHER (8=8)
239  0              RECODE KN TO T (8=4)
```



```
240  0              RECODE HL (8=4)
241  0              RECODE CITY (72=22)
242  0              RECODE PROV (13=08)
243  0              RECODE SEASON (8=8)
244  0              RECODE OUTVISIT (14=04)
245  0              RECODE ACTNAME (28=99)
246  0              RECODE FAMCOMIT TO OTHERSAS (8=8)
247  0              RECODE CROWD (8=8)
248  0              RECODE JOY TO  P (8=4)
249  0              RECODE GLT TO P (8=4)
250  0              RECODE FISHTACL TO NONE (8=0)
251  0              RECODE RESTRICT (7=8)
252  0              RECODE RLX (7=4)
253  0              RECODE BIRTH (33=36)
254  0              RECODE BIRTH (00 THRU 11=1) INTO AGE
255  0              RECODE BIRTH (12 THRU 16=2) INTO AGE
256  0              RECODE BIRTH (17 THRU 21=3) INTO AGE
257  0              RECODE BIRTH (22 THRU 26=4) INTO AGE
258  0              RECODE BIRTH (27 THRU 31=5) INTO AGE
259  0              RECODE BIRTH (32=6) INTO AGE
260  0              VALUE LABELS AGE 1'70+' 2'70-74' 3'65-69' 4'60-64' 5'55-59' 6'NR'/
261  0              COMPUTE ATT=JOY + RLX + SPUR + LEIS + TJOY + GLT + SLEIS + VAC +ER + P
262  0              DO IF (ATT GE 33)
263  1              COMPUTE ATT=1
264  1              ELSE IF (ATT LT 33 AND ATT GE 21)
265  1              COMPUTE ATT=2
266  1              ELSE
267  1              COMPUTE ATT=3
268  1              END IF
269  0              CROSSTABS ATT BY GARDEN TO WIRTE
270  0              STATISTICS 1,2,3,4,8,11
271  0              OPTIONS 3 4 5 9

THERE ARE   111784 BYTES OF MEMORY AVAILABLE
THE LARGEST CONTIGUOUS AREA HAS   111784 BYTES

 ***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR  3726 CELLS WITH      2 DIMENSIONS FOR CROSSTAB PROBLEM *****
```

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY GARDEN PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	GARDEN	NO RESPONSE 0	NOT AT ALL 1	1-10 TIMES 2	11-30 TIMES 3	31-50 TIMES 4	51 OR MORE TIMES 5	ROW TOTAL
1.00	COUNT	3	38	28	22	15	47	153
	ROW PCT	2.0	23.5	18.0	14.4	10.5	30.7	24.2
	COL PCT	11.1	28.5	30.2	21.8	15.2	25.1	
	TOT PCT	.5	6.7	4.8	3.5	2.5	7.4	
2.00	COUNT	20	83	58	65	65	113	391
	ROW PCT	5.1	17.6	15.1	15.5	15.5	28.8	61.9
	COL PCT	74.1	64.8	61.5	64.4	65.7	60.4	
	TOT PCT	3.2	10.9	9.3	10.3	10.3	17.8	
3.00	COUNT	4	17	8	14	18	27	88
	ROW PCT	4.5	19.3	9.1	15.9	20.5	30.7	13.9
	COL PCT	14.8	13.9	8.3	13.9	18.2	14.4	
	TOT PCT	.6	2.7	1.3	2.3	2.8	4.3	
	COLUMN TOTAL	27 4.3	132 19.3	96 15.2	101 16.0	98 15.7	187 29.8	632 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
12.81341	10	0.2343	3.759	1 OF 18 (5.6%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH GARDEN DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.10066	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.14097	
PEARSON'S R	0.03733	0.1744
GAMMA	0.04581	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY LISTEN PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	LISTEN	NO RESPONSE 0	NOT AT ALL 1	1-10 TIMES 2	11-30 TIMES 3	31-50 TIMES 4	51 OR MORE TIMES 5	ROW TOTAL
1.00	COUNT	4	7	8	18	15	100	153
	ROW PCT	2.6	4.6	5.2	10.5	9.8	71.2	24.2
	COL PCT	17.4	16.7	38.1	33.3	25.9	23.2	
	TOT PCT	.6	1.2	1.3	2.8	2.4	17.2	
2.00	COUNT	14	8	13	24	33	297	391
	ROW PCT	3.6	1.0	3.3	6.1	10.0	76.0	61.9
	COL PCT	60.9	66.7	46.4	50.0	57.2	69.3	
	TOT PCT	2.2	1.3	2.1	3.8	5.2	47.0	
3.00	COUNT	5	1	7	6	4	63	88
	ROW PCT	5.7	1.1	8.0	6.1	4.5	71.6	13.9
	COL PCT	21.7	16.7	25.0	12.7	6.9	13.4	
	TOT PCT	.8	.2	1.1	1.3	.8	10.0	
	COLUMN TOTAL	23 3.6	6 .9	28 4.4	48 7.6	58 9.2	469 74.2	632 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
11.33589	10	0.3394	0.835	5 OF 18 (27.8%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH LISTEN DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.09428	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.13217	
PEARSON'S R	-0.02822	0.2317
GAMMA	0.00889	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY ARTS

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	ARTS	NO RESPO NSE	NOT AT A LL	1-10 TIM ES	11-30 TI MES	31-60 TI MES	61 OR MO RE TIMES	ROW TOTAL
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
1 00	COUNT	18	85	26	13	6	3	153
	ROW PCT	11 8	55 5	16 3	8 5	3 9	2 0	24 2
	COL PCT	21 4	25 2	21 9	31 7	27 3	15 0	
	TOT PCT	2 8	13 4	4 4	2 1	9	5	
2 00	COUNT	48	205	87	28	13	13	391
	ROW PCT	12 3	52 4	22 3	7 4	3 3	3 3	61 8
	COL PCT	57 1	60 8	68 0	51 0	59 1	65 0	
	TOT PCT	7 6	32 4	13 8	4 4	2 1	2 1	
3 00	COUNT	18	47	13	3	3	4	88
	ROW PCT	20 5	53 4	14 8	3 4	3 4	4 5	13 9
	COL PCT	21 4	13 9	10 2	7 3	13 6	20 0	
	TOT PCT	2 8	7 4	2 1	5	5	6	
COLUMN TOTAL		84 13 3	337 53 3	128 20 3	41 6 5	22 3 5	20 3 2	632 100 0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
10 18318	10	0 4272	2 785	3 OF 18 (15 7%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH ARTS DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0 0	0 0	0 0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0 08982	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0 12674	
PEARSON'S R	-0 03818	0 2387
GAMMA	-0 07031	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY MUSIC

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	MUSIC	NO RESPO NSE	NOT AT A LL	1-10 TIM ES	11-30 TI MES	31-60 TI MES	61 OR MO RE TIMES	ROW TOTAL
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
1 00	COUNT	22	99	10	13	3	7	153
	ROW PCT	14 4	64 7	6 5	7 8	2 0	4 6	24 2
	COL PCT	24 2	25 3	22 2	37 8	15 0	13 2	
	TOT PCT	3 5	15 7	1 6	1 9	5	1 1	
2 00	COUNT	61	241	30	17	16	27	391
	ROW PCT	15 6	61 6	7 4	4 3	4 1	6 9	61 8
	COL PCT	66 0	61 6	64 4	63 1	80 0	69 6	
	TOT PCT	9 6	38 1	4 8	2 7	2 5	4 3	
3 00	COUNT	18	51	5	3	1	5	88
	ROW PCT	20 5	58 0	5 6	3 4	1 1	10 2	13 9
	COL PCT	19 4	13 0	13 3	9 4	5 0	17 0	
	TOT PCT	2 8	8 1	8	5	2	1 4	
COLUMN TOTAL		91 14 4	391 61 9	45 7 1	33 5 1	20 3 2	83 8 4	632 100 0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
12 98288	10	0 2263	2 785	3 OF 18 (15 7%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH MUSIC DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0 0	0 0	0 0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0 10123	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0 14173	
PEARSON'S R	0 02863	0 3528
GAMMA	0 00014	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY VISIT PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	VISIT 0	1	2	3	4	5	ROW TOTAL
1 00	7	2	16	28	21	82	153
	4 6	1 3	8 8	17 0	13 7	53 6	24 2
	24 5	50 0	38 5	27 7	21 8	22 0	
	1 1	3	2 4	4 1	3 3	13 0	
2 00	11	1	20	85	84	240	391
	2 8	3	5 1	14 1	15 4	61 4	61 9
	42 3	25 0	51 3	66 5	86 0	64 5	
	1 7	2	3 2	8 7	10 1	38 0	
3 00	8	1	4	13	12	50	88
	9 1	1 1	4 5	14 8	13 6	56 8	13 9
	30 8	25 0	10 3	13 8	12 4	13 4	
	1 3	2	8	3 1	1 8	7 8	
COLUMN TOTAL	26 4 1	4 6	38 8 2	94 14 8	97 15 3	372 58 8	632 100 0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
16 20618	10	0 0938	0 557	4 OF 18 (22 2%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH VISIT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0 00200	0 00416	0 0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0 11323	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0 15812	
PEARSON'S R	0 02132	0 2983
GAMMA	0 06385	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY CLUBS PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	CLUBS 0	1	2	3	4	5	ROW TOTAL
1 00	11	86	34	17	10	15	153
	7 2	43 1	22 2	11 1	6 5	9 8	24 2
	20 8	26 0	26 8	19 8	21 7	16 5	
	1 7	10 4	5 4	2 7	1 8	2 4	
2 00	30	127	75	89	34	86	391
	7 7	32 5	19 4	15 1	8 7	18 6	61 8
	86 6	68 5	68 5	66 6	73 9	71 4	
	4 7	20 1	12 0	9 3	6 4	10 3	
3 00	12	36	17	10	3	11	88
	13 6	40 9	19 3	11 4	3 3	12 5	13 9
	33 3	15 7	13 4	11 8	4 3	12 1	
	1 8	5 7	3 7	1 8	3	1 9	
COLUMN TOTAL	53 8 4	328 38 3	127 20 1	86 13 8	48 7 3	91 14 4	632 100 0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
17 88959	10	0 0621	5 405	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH CLUBS DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0 0	0 0	0 0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0 11800	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0 16480	
PEARSON'S R	0 00829	0 4178
GAMMA	0 01051	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY OUTSHOW

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	OUTSHOW: NO RESPONSE (0)	NOT AT ALL (1)	1-10 TIMES (2)	11-30 TIMES (3)	31-60 TIMES (4)	$1 OR MORE TIMES (5)	ROW TOTAL
1.00	14	57	59	18	2	3	153
	9.2	37.3	38.6	11.8	1.3	2.0	24.2
	21.2	23.0	23.6	33.3	33.3	42.9	
	2.2	9.0	9.3	2.8	.3	.5	
2.00	35	184	187	28	3	3	391
	9.0	39.4	42.7	7.4	.8	.8	61.9
	83.0	83.1	86.5	63.7	50.0	42.9	
	5.5	29.4	29.6	4.5	.5	.5	
3.00	13	37	25	7	1	1	88
	14.8	42.0	28.4	8.0	1.1	1.1	13.9
	25.8	14.9	10.0	13.0	16.7	14.3	
	2.1	5.8	4.0	1.1	.2	.2	
COLUMN TOTAL	85	248	251	54	6	7	632
	10.4	39.2	39.7	8.5	.9	1.1	100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. < 5
16.07986	10	0.0974	0.835	6 OF 18 (33.3%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH OUTSHOW DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.01929	0.0	0.03150

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.11279	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.16762	
PEARSON'S R	-0.10093	0.0056
GAMMA	-0.14276	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY LESSON

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	LESSON: NO RESPONSE (0)	NOT AT ALL (1)	1-10 TIMES (2)	11-30 TIMES (3)	31-60 TIMES (4)	$1 OR MORE TIMES (5)	ROW TOTAL
1.00	20	108	18	7	3	3	153
	13.1	88.3	10.5	4.6	1.3	1.3	24.2
	22.2	33.5	27.3	35.0	60.0	35.0	
	3.2	18.8	2.8	1.1	.5	.5	
2.00	63	200	38	12	2	6	391
	13.3	71.5	9.7	3.1	.8	1.5	61.9
	67.8	82.1	65.5	60.0	80.0	75.0	
	9.3	44.3	6.0	1.9	.5	.9	
3.00	10	35	4	1			88
	20.5	73.9	8.2	1.1			13.9
	20.0	14.4	6.9	5.0			
	2.5	10.3	.6	.2			
COLUMN TOTAL	80	451	58	20	5	8	632
	14.2	71.4	9.2	3.2	.8	1.3	100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. < 5
10.07618	10	0.4338	0.886	8 OF 18 (44.4%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH LESSON DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.08938	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.12827	
PEARSON'S R	-0.08868	0.0051
GAMMA	-0.17537	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY HOBBY

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	HOBBY	NO RESPONSE	NOT AT ALL	1-10 TIMES	11-30 TIMES	31-50 TIMES	51 OR MORE TIMES	ROW TOTAL
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
1.00	COUNT	21	90	19	8	8	7	153
	ROW PCT	13.7	58.8	12.4	5.2	5.2	4.6	24.2
	COL PCT	24.4	24.5	38.8	18.2	32.0	16.3	
	TOT PCT	3.3	14.2	3.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	
2.00	COUNT	46	229	43	32	16	27	391
	ROW PCT	11.8	58.6	10.7	8.2	3.8	6.9	61.8
	COL PCT	53.5	62.2	63.6	72.7	80.0	62.8	
	TOT PCT	7.3	36.2	6.8	5.1	2.4	4.3	
3.00	COUNT	19	49	6	4	2	9	88
	ROW PCT	21.6	55.7	6.7	4.5	2.3	10.2	13.9
	COL PCT	22.1	13.3	7.8	9.1	5.0	20.9	
	TOT PCT	3.0	7.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.4	
COLUMN TOTAL		86	368	68	44	26	43	632
		13.6	58.2	10.4	7.0	4.0	6.8	100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
13.87634	10	0.1787	3.481	1 OF 18 (5.6%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH HOBBY DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.10478	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.14858	
PEARSON'S R	0.00478	0.4525
GAMMA	-0.03807	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY CRAFT

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	CRAFT	NO RESPONSE	NOT AT ALL	1-10 TIMES	11-30 TIMES	31-50 TIMES	51 OR MORE TIMES	ROW TOTAL
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
1.00	COUNT	13	82	19	12	8	19	153
	ROW PCT	8.5	53.6	12.4	7.8	5.2	11.8	24.2
	COL PCT	24.1	25.8	30.6	22.2	38.7	17.1	
	TOT PCT	2.1	13.0	3.0	1.9	1.4	3.0	
2.00	COUNT	38	197	39	35	18	74	391
	ROW PCT	9.7	50.4	10.0	8.9	4.6	18.9	61.8
	COL PCT	61.8	61.2	62.9	64.8	61.4	70.5	
	TOT PCT	6.0	31.2	6.2	5.5	2.8	11.7	
3.00	COUNT	13	43	4	7	5	13	88
	ROW PCT	14.8	48.9	4.5	8.0	5.7	14.8	13.9
	COL PCT	34.1	13.4	6.5	13.0	33.8	12.4	
	TOT PCT	2.1	6.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	2.1	
COLUMN TOTAL		64	322	62	54	35	105	632
		8.5	50.9	9.8	8.5	5.5	16.5	100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
15.19691	10	0.1250	4.873	1 OF 18 (5.6%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH CRAFT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.10995	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.15324	
PEARSON'S R	0.02850	0.2385
GAMMA	0.01259	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY READ

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	READ: NO RESPONSE (0)	NOT AT ALL (1)	1-10 TIMES (2)	11-30 TIMES (3)	31-80 TIMES (4)	81 OR MORE TIMES (5)	ROW TOTAL
1.00	1	5	19	19	18	99	153
	0.7	3.3	8.8	12.4	11.8	82.1	24.2
	10.0	37.8	34.1	33.8	22.2	22.8	
	0.2	0.8	2.4	3.0	2.8	15.0	
2.00	3	10	21	51	52	264	391
	0.8	2.8	5.4	13.0	13.3	85.0	61.9
	30.0	55.6	47.7	83.6	64.2	83.7	
	0.5	1.8	3.3	8.1	8.2	40.2	
3.00	6	3	8	10	11	50	88
	5.8	3.4	9.1	11.4	12.5	56.8	13.9
	60.0	16.7	18.2	12.8	13.6	12.8	
	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	7.9	
COLUMN TOTAL	10	18	44	80	81	399	632
	1.6	2.8	7.0	12.7	12.8	63.1	100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
22.98845	10	0.0108	1.392	4 OF 18 (22.2%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH READ DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.00833	0.01345	0.0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.13680	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.13722	
PEARSON'S R	-0.04880	0.1215
GAMMA	-0.03707	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY SPORT

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	SPORT: NO RESPONSE (0)	NOT AT ALL (1)	1-10 TIMES (2)	11-30 TIMES (3)	31-80 TIMES (4)	81 OR MORE TIMES (5)	ROW TOTAL
1.00	20	87	17	8	8	14	153
	13.1	56.9	11.1	5.2	3.9	9.2	24.2
	24.4	24.6	28.8	20.5	16.5	33.3	
	3.2	13.8	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	
2.00	48	210	37	33	24	38	391
	12.3	53.7	9.5	8.4	6.1	10.0	61.9
	58.5	59.5	62.7	75.0	75.0	62.3	
	7.6	33.2	5.8	5.2	3.8	5.2	
3.00	14	56	5	3	2	8	88
	15.9	63.6	5.7	2.3	2.3	10.2	13.9
	17.1	15.8	8.5	6.5	6.3	14.5	
	2.2	8.9	.8	.5	.5	1.4	
COLUMN TOTAL	82	353	59	44	32	62	632
	13.0	55.9	9.3	7.0	5.1	9.8	100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
10.81438	10	0.3732	4.468	1 OF 18 (5.6%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH SPORT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.09260	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.12871	
PEARSON'S R	-0.01778	0.3377
GAMMA	-0.06420	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY WATCH

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	WATCH: NO RESPONSE	NOT AT ALL	1-10 TIMES	11-30 TIMES	31-60 TIMES	61 OR MORE TIMES	ROW TOTAL
1.00	8	35	72	26	3	8	152
	5.8	23.0	47.1	17.0	2.0	5.2	24.3
	18.8	20.5	25.4	31.7	14.3	30.8	
	1.4	5.5	11.4	4.1	1.3	1.3	
2.00	26	108	178	50	15	15	391
	6.6	27.5	45.0	12.8	3.8	3.8	61.8
	54.2	63.7	62.8	61.0	71.4	57.7	
	4.1	17.2	27.8	7.8	2.4	2.4	
3.00	13	27	36	6	3	3	88
	14.8	30.7	40.9	6.8	3.4	3.4	13.9
	27.1	15.8	12.7	7.3	14.3	11.5	
	2.1	4.3	5.7	0	0	0	
COLUMN TOTAL	48	171	284	82	21	26	632
	7.6	27.1	44.9	13.0	3.3	4.1	100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. < 5
15.28903	10	0.1218	2.924	10 (11.1%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH WATCH DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.1100	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.10374	
PEARSON'S R	-0.09803	0.0084
GAMMA	-0.15789	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY SHOP

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	SHOP: NO RESPONSE	NOT AT ALL	1-10 TIMES	11-30 TIMES	31-60 TIMES	61 OR MORE TIMES	ROW TOTAL
1.00	8	4	19	18	28	77	153
	5.8	2.6	12.4	10.5	16.3	50.3	24.2
	33.7	30.8	36.2	20.3	35.7	33.5	
	1.4	0.6	3.0	2.8	4.4	12.2	
2.00	20	8	26	61	63	211	391
	8.1	1.3	6.6	12.0	17.8	84.0	61.8
	62.8	38.5	63.4	68.8	83.3	84.3	
	3.2	1.3	5.8	9.1	10.0	33.4	
3.00	8	4	11	12	13	40	88
	10.2	4.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	45.5	13.8
	33.7	30.8	16.8	11.0	13.2	12.2	
	1.4	0.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	6.3	
COLUMN TOTAL	38	13	85	78	108	328	632
	6.0	2.1	10.3	12.8	17.2	51.8	100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. < 5
11.52468	10	0.3181	1.810	3 OF 18 (11.1%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH SHOP DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.08548	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.13383	
PEARSON'S R	-0.04288	0.1610
GAMMA	-0.03881	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY EXERCISE PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	EXERCISE	NO RESPONSE	NOT AT ALL	1-10 TIMES	11-30 TIMES	31-50 TIMES	$1 OR MORE TIMES	ROW TOTAL
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
1 00	COUNT	10	47	32	35	15	34	153
	ROW PCT	6 5	30 7	20 9	22 9	9 8	22 2	24 2
	COL PCT	15 8	21 3	29 6	39 8	31 9	33 3	
	TOT PCT	1 6	7 4	5 1	5 5	2 4	5 4	
2 00	COUNT	35	145	63	51	28	68	391
	ROW PCT	8 9	37 1	16 1	13 0	7 4	17 4	61 8
	COL PCT	54 7	65 8	58 3	60 7	61 7	63 0	
	TOT PCT	5 5	22 9	10 0	8 1	4 4	10 8	
3 00	COUNT	19	29	13	8	3	16	88
	ROW PCT	21 6	33 0	14 8	9 1	3 4	18 2	13 9
	COL PCT	30 7	13 1	12 0	9 5	6 4	14 8	
	TOT PCT	3 0	4 6	2 1	1 3	5	2 5	
COLUMN TOTAL		64	221	108	84	47	108	632
		10 1	35 0	17 1	13 3	7 4	17 1	100 0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
22 68766	10	0 0130	6 544	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH EXERCISE DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0 0	0 0	0 0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0 13397	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0 16816	
PEARSON'S R	-0 07843	0 0264
GAMMA	-0 12884	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY CAMP PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	CAMP	NO RESPONSE	NOT AT ALL	1-10 TIMES	11-30 TIMES	31-50 TIMES	$1 OR MORE TIMES	ROW TOTAL
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
1 00	COUNT	15	100	17	5	0	7	153
	ROW PCT	10 5	65 4	11 1	3 3	0 0	4 6	24 2
	COL PCT	21 3	23 8	23 0	20 0	26 4	25 0	
	TOT PCT	2 5	15 8	2 7	1 4	0	1 1	
2 00	COUNT	48	231	50	10	1	9	391
	ROW PCT	12 3	59 1	12 8	2 6	0 3	2 3	61 9
	COL PCT	64 0	54 4	69 4	66 7	84 6	47 4	
	TOT PCT	7 6	36 5	7 9	1 6	0	1 4	
3 00	COUNT	12	92	7	3	1	3	88
	ROW PCT	13 6	70 5	8 0	3 4	1 1	3 4	13 9
	COL PCT	16 0	21 7	9 7	13 3	7 7	15 8	
	TOT PCT	1 9	14 6	1 1	5	2	5	
COLUMN TOTAL		75	423	74	30	11	19	632
		11 9	66 9	11 7	4 7	1 7	3 0	100 0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
7 08555	10	0 7156	1 632	5 OF 18 (27 8%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH CAMP DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0 0	0 0	0 0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0 07473	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0 10510	
PEARSON'S R	-0 07681	0 0288
GAMMA	-0 12269	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY WALK

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	WALK 0	1	2	3	4	5	ROW TOTAL
1 00	7	13	19	30	24	80	193
	4 6	6 7	12 4	15 5	15 7	29 3	24 3
	19 4	25 5	24 1	24 2	30 4	22 3	
	1 1	2 1	3 0	4 7	3 6	9 8	
2 00	15	37	85	75	48	173	391
	3 8	6 9	14 1	19 2	11 8	44 3	47 9
	41 7	61 4	66 6	60 5	66 2	64 1	
	2 6	4 3	8 7	11 8	7 3	27 4	
3 00	14	4	5	19	3	37	86
	15 9	4 5	5 7	21 6	10 2	42 0	13 9
	36 8	9 1	6 3	15 3	11 4	13 7	
	2 2	6	8	3 0	1 4	5 8	
COLUMN TOTAL	36 5 7	44 7 0	79 12 8	124 19 8	75 12 8	270 43 7	632 100 0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
26 77447	10	0 0028	5 013	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH WALK DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0 0	0 0	0 0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0 14554	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0 20160	
PEARSON'S R	-0 02435	0 2714
GAMMA	-0 00132	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY LAWNBOWL

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	LAWNBOWL 0	1	2	3	4	5	ROW TOTAL
1 00	35	134	3		1	1	193
	18 3	61 0	1 3		7	7	24 3
	24 6	24 7	30 0		33 3	18 7	
	4 0	18 8	3		2	3	
2 00	69	313	5	3	2	5	391
	15 1	78 6	1 3	2 0	6	1 3	61 9
	67 6	83 0	50 0	100 0	66 7	83 3	
	9 3	49 4	5	1 3	3	5	
3 00	18	67	3				86
	20 9	78 1	3 4				13 9
	17 6	13 3	30 0				
	2 8	10 8	5				
COLUMN TOTAL	102 16 1	503 79 6	10 1 6	3 1 3	3 5	6 9	632 100 0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
10 80401	10	0 3874	0 418	11 OF 18 (61 1%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH LAWNBOWL DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0 0	0 0	0 0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0 09116	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0 12788	
PEARSON'S R	-0 01378	0 3850
GAMMA	-0 03078	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY BIRDW PAGE 1 OF 1

BIRDW

ATT	COUNT / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	NO RESPONSE 0	NOT AT ALL 1	1-10 TIMES 2	11-30 TIMES 3	31-50 TIMES 4	51 OR MORE TIMES 5	ROW TOTAL
1 00		13	73	32	15	5	15	153
		7 8	47 1	20 9	9 8	3 3	10 5	24 3
		19 4	24 0	27 4	23 1	20 7	27 1	
		1 8	11 4	5 1	2 4	9	2 5	
2 00		37	185	72	42	21	33	391
		9 5	47 3	18 4	10 7	5 4	8 4	61 9
		53 7	61 0	61 5	64 6	72 4	65 9	
		5 9	29 4	11 4	6 5	3 3	5 2	
3 00		13	43	13	8	3	10	88
		14 8	48 7	14 8	9 1	3 3	11 4	13 9
		31 0	14 0	11 1	12 3	6 9	19 6	
		2 1	6 5	2 1	1 3	3	1 6	
COLUMN TOTAL		63 9 8	300 47 5	117 18 5	65 10 3	29 4 6	58 9 3	632 100 0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
5 67610	10	0 7371	4 038	1 OF 18 (5 6%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH BIRDW DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0 0	0 0	0 0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0 07376	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0 10374	
PEARSON'S R	-0 03289	0 2036
GAMMA	-0 08739	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY LAWNDART PAGE 1 OF 1

LAWNDART

ATT	COUNT / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	NO RESPONSE 0	NOT AT ALL 1	1-10 TIMES 2	11-30 TIMES 3	31-50 TIMES 4	51 OR MORE TIMES 5	ROW TOTAL
1 00		19	105	23	6		1	153
		12 4	68 3	15 0	3 9		7	24 3
		33 9	24 9	25 3	15 4		25 0	
		3 0	16 6	3 6	9		3	
2 00		47	259	81	19	3	2	391
		12 0	66 2	15 9	4 9	8	5	61 9
		83 9	60 9	87 0	73 1	60 0	50 0	
		7 4	41 0	8 7	3 0	5	3	
3 00		14	61	7	3	2	1	88
		15 9	69 3	8 0	3 4	3 3	1 1	13 9
		17 5	14 3	7 7	11 5	40 0	25 0	
		2 2	9 7	1 1	5	3	2	
COLUMN TOTAL		80 12 7	425 67 4	91 14 6	28 4 1	5 8	4 6	633 100 0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
8 61895	10	0 4747	0 857	7 OF 18 (38 9%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH LAWNDART DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0 0	0 0	0 0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0 08723	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0 12243	
PEARSON'S R	0 00908	0 4101
GAMMA	-0 02528	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY GAMES PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	COUNT / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	GAMES NO RESPONSE 0	NOT AT ALL 1	1-10 TIMES 2	11-30 TIMES 3	31-50 TIMES 4	51 OR MORE TIMES 5	ROW TOTAL
1.00		5	32	34	28	18	35	153
		3.3	20.9	22.2	18.3	11.8	22.9	24.2
		16.2	23.7	24.3	24.6	23.4	27.1	
		.9	5.1	5.4	4.4	2.8	5.6	
2.00		20	78	88	73	53	79	391
		5.1	19.9	22.5	18.7	13.6	20.2	61.8
		64.1	57.8	62.9	64.0	68.8	61.2	
		3.2	12.3	13.9	11.6	8.4	12.5	
3.00		11	25	18	13	6	15	88
		12.5	28.4	20.5	14.8	6.8	17.0	13.9
		35.7	18.5	12.9	11.4	7.8	11.5	
		1.7	4.0	2.8	2.1	.9	2.4	
COLUMN TOTAL		37	135	140	114	77	129	632
		5.9	21.4	22.2	18.0	12.2	20.4	100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
14.81185	10	0.1391	5.152	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH GAMES DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.01081	0.0	0.01825

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.10825	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.15133	
PEARSON'S R	-0.09310	0.0096
GAMMA	-0.11582	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY PICNIC PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	COUNT / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	PICNIC NO RESPONSE 0	NOT AT ALL 1	1-10 TIMES 2	11-30 TIMES 3	31-50 TIMES 4	51 OR MORE TIMES 5	ROW TOTAL
1.00		12	88	83	14	9	3	153
		7.8	35.9	41.2	9.2	3.9	2.0	24.2
		18.2	26.1	23.1	25.5	33.3	33.3	
		1.9	8.7	10.0	2.2	1.4	.5	
2.00		38	136	176	33	6	6	391
		9.0	34.8	45.0	8.4	1.5	1.3	61.8
		53.0	64.5	64.5	60.0	33.3	66.8	
		5.5	21.5	27.8	5.2	1.4	.8	
3.00		19	30	34	8	3	1	88
		21.6	22.7	38.6	9.1	3.4	1.1	13.9
		35.8	9.5	12.5	14.6	33.3	11.1	
		3.0	3.2	5.4	1.3	.5	.2	
COLUMN TOTAL		88	211	273	55	18	9	632
		10.4	33.4	43.2	8.7	2.8	1.4	100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
35.04401	10	0.0053	1.263	4 OF 18 (22.2%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH PICNIC DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.14078	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.19523	
PEARSON'S R	-0.03782	0.1725
GAMMA	-0.04265	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY BOAT

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	BOAT: NO RESPONSE (0)	NOT AT ALL (1)	1-10 TIMES (2)	11-30 TIMES (3)	31-50 TIMES (4)	51 OR MORE TIMES (5)	ROW TOTAL
1 00	12	86	21	12	5	7	153
	7 8	82 7	13 7	7 8	3 3	4 6	24 2
	14 2	23 8	21 2	35 3	41 7	35 0	
	1 9	15 2	3 3	1 9	8	1 1	
2 00	40	250	67	18	7	8	391
	10 2	63 9	17 1	4 6	1 8	2 0	61 8
	60 6	62 3	67 7	55 9	58 3	40 0	
	6 3	39 6	10 6	3 0	1 1	1 3	
3 00	14	65	11	3		5	88
	15 9	82 5	12 5	3 4		5 7	13 9
	21 2	13 7	11 1	8 8		25 0	
	2 2	8 7	1 7	8		8	
COLUMN TOTAL	66 10 4	401 63 4	99 15 7	34 5 4	12 1 8	20 3 2	632 100 0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
15 05779	10	0 1296	1 871	5 OF 18 (27 8%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH BOAT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0 0	0 0	0 0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0 10818	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0 15260	
PEARSON'S R	-0 07835	0 0245
GAMMA	-0 13880	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

CROSSTABULATION OF ATT BY VISITLIB

PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	VISITLIB: NO RESPONSE (0)	NOT AT ALL (1)	1-10 TIMES (2)	11-30 TIMES (3)	31-50 TIMES (4)	51 OR MORE TIMES (5)	ROW TOTAL
1 00	14	89	44	15	6	3	193
	8 3	46 1	31 4	8 8	3 3	1 3	24 2
	30 0	27 2	21 4	35 7	30 8	11 1	
	2 2	10 9	7 8	2 4	8	3	
2 00	41	146	166	31	17	13	391
	10 5	37 1	38 6	5 4	4 3	3 1	61 8
	58 6	57 1	69 2	60 0	70 8	68 7	
	6 5	23 9	24 5	3 5	2 7	1 8	
3 00	15	40	21	6	2	4	88
	17 0	45 5	23 9	6 8	2 3	4 5	13 9
	21 4	15 7	8 8	14 3	8 3	22 2	
	2 4	6 3	3 3	9	3	6	
COLUMN TOTAL	70 11 1	254 40 2	231 36 4	52 8 8	24 3 8	18 2 8	632 100 0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
18 37078	10	0 0480	2 806	3 OF 18 (16 7%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH VISITLIB DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0 01818	0 0	0 02848

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0 12055	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0 16807	
PEARSON'S R	-0 01858	0 3205
GAMMA	-0 05013	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

. . . . . CROSSTABULATION OF . . . . . .
ATT BY WIRTE
. . . . . PAGE 1 OF 1

ATT	COUNT / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	WIRTE 0 NO RESPONSE	1 NOT AT ALL	2 1-10 TIMES	3 11-30 TIMES	4 31-60 TIMES	5 61 OR MORE TIMES	ROW TOTAL
1 00		12	42	38	28	13	19	153
		7 8	27 5	24 8	18 0	8 5	12 4	24 2
		18 7	27 8	32 5	25 2	20 3	26 4	
		1 9	6 6	6 0	4 5	2 1	3 0	
2 00		33	90	105	78	42	44	391
		8 2	23 0	26 9	19 9	10 7	11 3	61 9
		52 5	59 6	62 1	67 8	65 6	61 1	
		5 1	14 2	16 6	12 3	6 6	7 0	
3 00		17	19	26	8	9	9	88
		19 3	21 6	29 5	9 1	10 2	10 2	13 9
		27 8	12 6	15 4	7 0	14 1	12 5	
		2 7	3 0	4 1	1 3	1 4	1 4	
COLUMN TOTAL		61 9 7	151 23 9	169 26 7	115 18 2	64 10 1	72 11 4	632 100 0

CHI-SQUARE	D F	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E F	CELLS WITH E F < 5
17 02877	10	0 0737	5 484	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH ATT DEPENDENT	WITH WIRTE DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0 00586	0 0	0 00584

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0 11807	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0 18198	
PEARSON'S R	-0 04761	0 1180
GAMMA	-0 05881	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

. . . . . CROSSTABULATION INDEX . . . . . .

PAGE		TABLE
9	ATT	BY GARDEN
10	ATT	BY LISTEN
11	ATT	BY ARTS
12	ATT	BY MUSIC
13	ATT	BY VISIT
14	ATT	BY CLUBS
15	ATT	BY OUTSHOW
16	ATT	BY LESSON
17	ATT	BY HOBBY
18	ATT	BY CRAFT
19	ATT	BY READ
20	ATT	BY SPORT
21	ATT	BY WATCH
22	ATT	BY SHOP
23	ATT	BY EXERCISE
24	ATT	BY CAMP
25	ATT	BY WALK
26	ATT	BY LAWNBOWL
27	ATT	BY BIROW
28	ATT	BY LAWNDART
29	ATT	BY GAMES
30	ATT	BY PICNIC
31	ATT	BY BOAT
32	ATT	BY VISITLIB
33	ATT	BY WIRTE

PRECEDING TASK REQUIRED 1 16 SECONDS CPU TIME. 9 55 SECONDS ELAPSED

```
 272  0          FINISH

   272 COMMAND LINES READ
     0 ERRORS DETECTED
     0 WARNINGS ISSUED
     2 SECONDS CPU TIME
    26 SECONDS ELAPSED TIME
       END OF JOB
```

APPENDIX G

Computer Printout of Frequencies and
SPSSX Program

```
J E S 2   J O B   L O G

09.59.57 JOB 8644   $ SEARLES  STARTED - INIT  4 - CLASS A - SYS MVS3
10.00.56 JOB 8644   $ SEARLES  ENDED


CARDS READ(260) LINES GENERATED(3,088) CARDS GENERATED(0)
I/O COUNTS    3360(210)    3330(0)    3400(0)   REMAINING(838)
TAPE MOUNTS(0)   DISK MOUNTS(0)   WTORS(0)   STEPS(1)
XEQ COST    UNITS(1.46) * RATE FACTOR(1.00) * SERVICE FACTOR(1.00) = COST($1.46)
ACCOUNT STATUS    LAST USED(88.333) UNITS(43.83) JOBS RUN(490) TSO SESSIONS(141)


     1      //SEARLES JOB '0431018,,,Y*S','OLD',CLASS=A,NOTIFY=SEARLE,PASSWORD=       JOB 8644
            ***JOBPARM NTFOE PPUS 88LL
            ***TSO
            ***ROUTE PRINT LOCAL
     2      // EXEC SPSSX
    27      //INFILE DD DSN=SEARLE.TSO.AGING,DISP=SHR
    28      //GO.SYSIN DD *


IEF142I SEARLES GO - STEP WAS EXECUTED - COND CODE 0000
IEF373I STEP /GO       / START 88233.0858
IEF374I STEP /GO       / STOP  88233.1000 CPU     0MIN 03.33SEC SRB     0MIN 00.08SEC VIRT   512K SYS   240K
181 EXCP (3280)  0 EXCP (3330)  0 EXCP (3400)
IEF375I  JOB /SEARLES / START 88233.0858
IEF376I  JOB /SEARLES / STOP  88233.1000 CPU     0MIN 03.33SEC SRB     0MIN 00.08SEC
```

```
 SSSSSSS   PPPPPPPP    SSSSSSS    SSSSSSS      XX     XX       2222222       1
SSSSSSSSS  PPPPPPPPP  SSSSSSSSS  SSSSSSSSS     XX     XX      222222222     11
SS     SS  PP      PP SS     SS SS     SS      XX   XX       22     22    111
SS         PP      PP SS        SS              XX XX                22     11
 SSSSSSS   PPPPPPPPP   SSSSSSS   SSSSSSS  ***   XXX              33      11
  SSSSSSS  PPPPPPPP     SSSSSSS  SSSSSSS  ***   XXX            33        11
       SS  PP                SS        SS      XX XX          33         11
SS     SS  PP          SS     SS SS     SS     XX   XX       22          11
SSSSSSSSS  PP          SSSSSSSSS SSSSSSSSS     XX     XX    33333333   1111
 SSSSSSS   PP           SSSSSSS   SSSSSSS      XX     XX    222222222  1111

For OS MVS              UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA              License Number 784

USE THE COMMAND   INFO OVERVIEW for more information on

* reading SAS and SYSTAT datasets       * time and date formats and functions
* ALSCAL  multidimensional scaling      * UPDATE transactions to system files
* USERSET  USERPROC-like interface      * EXPORT for data communications
  to create active files                * multipunched data and bit fields
* recompiling old USERPROC routines     * simplified REGRESSION command
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                          T R Y   T A B L E S !

Try the powerful new tabulation procedure which produces presentation quality
output.  TABLES is an extra cost option to SPSS-X which is available at this
site.  For more information  INFO TABLES
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

PARM FIELD:  48K

   1  0           TITLE AGING STUDY
   2  0           DATA LIST FILE=INFILE RECORDS=3
   3  0                /1 GARDEN 7 LISTEN 8 ARTS 9 MUSIC 10 VISIT 11 CLUBS 12 OUTSHOW 13
   4  0                   LESSON 14
   5  0                   HOBBY 15 CRAFT 16 READ 17 SPORT 18 WATCH 19 SHOP 20
   6  0                   EXERCISE 21 CAMP 22
   7  0                   WALK 23 LAWNBOWL 24 BIRDW 25 LAWNDART 26 GAMES 27 PICNIC 28
   8  0                   BOAT 29
   9  0                   VISITLIS 30 WIRTE 31 OTHER 32 ACT401 33-35 ACT402 37-38
  10  0                   ACT403 39-40
  11  0                   FAVACTW 41-43 RELAX 43 HEALTH 44 BROTHERS 45 SKILL 46 ESCAPE 47
  12  0                   EXCITE 48 FAMILY 49 PLEASANT 50 ALONE 51 CHAPACE 52 ACCOMP 53
  13  0                   CREATE 54
  14  0                   FAVACTC 55-56 RELAXC 57 HEALTHC 58 BROTHERC 59 SKILLC 60
  15  0                   ESCAPEC 61
  16  0                   EXCITEC 62 FAMILYC 63 PLEASANTC 64 ALONEC 65 CHAPACEC 66
  17  0                   ACCOMPC 67
  18  0                   CREATEC 68 WEATHER 69
  19  0                /2 KN 7 NEW 8 ACC 9 SOC 10 RELX 11
  20  0                   CH 12
  21  0                   HL 13 PLS 14 T 15 OFFER 16 EXISTS 17
  22  0                   NOPARTIC 18-19
  23  0                   ESTABLIS 20 PROVIDE 21-22 NOREASON 23-24 TRAVEL 25-26 INCAN 27
  24  0                   CITY 28-29 PROV 30-31 BEAS 32 VISITRES 33-34 OUTCAN 35
  25  0                   COUNTRY 36-37 SEASON 38 OUTVISIT 39-40 ACTIVNOW 41
  26  0                   ACTNAME 42-43
  27  0                   FAMCOMIT 44 WORK 45 NOABILTY 46 TRANSP 47 FEES 48 WHERE 49
  28  0                   ARTABLTY 50 NOOTHER 51 EQUIP 52 LEARN 53 CROWD 54 SHY 55
  29  0                   OPPORTUN 56 UNABLE 57 OTHERREAS 58 JOY 59 RLX 60
  30  0                   SPUR 61 LEIS 62 TJOY 63 GLT 64 SLEIS 65


21 AUG 85  AGING STUDY                                                  PAGE 2
10:00:08  UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA  AMDAHL 5850  OS MVS

  31  0                   VAC 66
  32  0                   SA 67 P 68
  33  0                /3 FISHTACL 7 BOATS 8 SKIS 9 EXEQUIP 10 TABLGAME 11 CAMERA 12
  34  0                   TENT 13 MTNHOME 14 BIKE 15 GARDTOOL 16 ROCQUET 17 POOL 18
  35  0                   SNOWMOBL 19 ARTEQUIP 20 YACHOME 21 EQUIPOTH 22 NONE 23 SEX 24
  36  0                   BIRTH 27-28 MARSTAT 29 EDUC 30 RETIRE 31 REASTIRE 32 OCCU 33-34
  37  0                   DISABILT 35 RESTRICT 36 HOWTRAV 37-39 DWELL 40 LIVEDWEL 41
  38  0                   REGION 42-44 LIVEREG 45 ADULTSIN 46-47 INCOME 48 PHLTH 49

THE ABOVE DATA LIST STATEMENT WILL READ   3 RECORDS FROM FILE INFILE

          VARIABLE   REC  START    END          FORMAT  WIDTH   DEC

          GARDEN       1      7      7          F           1     0
          LISTEN       1      8      8          F           1     0
          ARTS         1      9      9          F           1     0
          MUSIC        1     10     10          F           1     0
          VISIT        1     11     11          F           1     0
          CLUBS        1     12     12          F           1     0
          OUTSHOW      1     13     13          F           1     0
          LESSON       1     14     14          F           1     0
          HOBBY        1     15     15          F           1     0
          CRAFT        1     16     16          F           1     0
          READ         1     17     17          F           1     0
          SPORT        1     18     18          F           1     0
          WATCH        1     19     19          F           1     0
          SHOP         1     20     20          F           1     0
          EXERCISE     1     21     21          F           1     0
          CAMP         1     22     22          F           1     0
          WALK         1     23     23          F           1     0
          LAWNBOWL     1     24     24          F           1     0
          BIRDW        1     25     25          F           1     0
          LAWNDART     1     26     26          F           1     0
          GAMES        1     27     27          F           1     0
          PICNIC       1     28     28          F           1     0
          BOAT         1     29     29          F           1     0
          VISITLIS     1     30     30          F           1     0
          WIRTE        1     31     31          F           1     0
          OTHER        1     32     32          F           1     0
          ACT401       1     33     35          F           3     0
          ACT402       1     37     38          F           2     0
          ACT403       1     39     40          F           2     0
          FAVACTW      1     41     43          F           3     0
          RELAX        1     43     43          F           1     0
          HEALTH       1     44     44          F           1     0
          BROTHERS     1     45     45          F           1     0
          SKILL        1     46     46          F           1     0
          ESCAPE       1     47     47          F           1     0
          EXCITE       1     48     48          F           1     0
          FAMILY       1     49     49          F           1     0
          PLEASANT     1     50     50          F           1     0
          ALONE        1     51     51          F           1     0
          CHAPACE      1     52     52          F           1     0
          ACCOMP       1     53     53          F           1     0
          CREATE       1     54     54          F           1     0
          FAVACTC      1     55     56          F           2     0
          RELAXC       1     57     57          F           1     0
          HEALTHC      1     58     58          F           1     0
          BROTHERC     1     59     59          F           1     0
          SKILLC       1     60     60          F           1     0
```

ESCAPEC	1	81	81	F	1	0
EXCITEC	1	82	82	F	1	0
FAMILYC	1	83	83	F	1	0
PLEASNTC	1	84	84	F	1	0
ALONEC	1	85	85	F	1	0
CHAPACEC	1	86	86	F	1	0
ACCOMPC	1	87	87	F	1	0
CREATEC	1	88	88	F	1	0
WEATHER	1	89	89	F	1	0
KN	2	7	7	F	1	0
NEW	2	8	8	F	1	0
ACC	2	9	9	F	1	0
SOC	2	10	10	F	1	0
RELX	2	11	11	F	1	0
CH	2	12	12	F	1	0
NL	2	13	13	F	1	0
PLS	2	14	14	F	1	0
T	2	15	15	F	1	0
OFFER	2	16	16	F	1	0
EXISTS	2	17	17	F	1	0
NOPARTIC	2	18	18	F	2	0
ESTABLIS	2	20	20	F	1	0
PROVIDE	2	21	23	F	3	0
NOREASON	2	23	24	F	2	0
TRAVEL	2	25	25	F	2	0
INCAN	2	27	27	F	1	0
CITY	2	28	28	F	2	0
PROV	2	30	31	F	2	0
SEAS	2	32	32	F	1	0
VISITYRS	2	33	34	F	2	0
OUTCAN	2	35	35	F	1	0
COUNTRY	2	36	37	F	2	0
SEASON	2	38	38	F	1	0
OUTVISIT	2	39	40	F	2	0
ACTIVNOW	2	41	41	F	1	0
ACTNAME	2	42	43	F	2	0
FAMCOMIT	2	44	44	F	1	0
WORK	2	45	45	F	1	0
NOABILTY	2	46	46	F	1	0
TRANSP	2	47	47	F	1	0
FEES	2	48	48	F	1	0
WHERE	2	49	49	F	1	0
ARTABLTY	2	50	50	F	1	0
NOOTHER	2	51	51	F	1	0
EQUIP	2	52	52	F	1	0
LEARN	2	53	53	F	1	0
CROWD	2	54	54	F	1	0
SHY	2	55	55	F	1	0
OPPORTUN	2	56	56	F	1	0
UNABLE	2	57	57	F	1	0
OTHEREAS	2	58	58	F	1	0
JOY	2	59	59	F	1	0
RLX	2	60	60	F	1	0
SPUR	2	61	61	F	1	0
LEIS	2	62	62	F	1	0
TJOY	2	63	63	F	1	0
GLT	2	64	64	F	1	0
SLEIS	2	65	65	F	1	0
VAC	2	66	66	F	1	0
GR	2	67	67	F	1	0

P	2	68	68	F	1	0
FISHTACL	3	7	7	F	1	0
BOATS	3	8	8	F	1	0
SKIS	3	9	9	F	1	0
EXEQUIP	3	10	10	F	1	0
TABLGAME	3	11	11	F	1	0
CAMERA	3	12	12	F	1	0
TENT	3	13	13	F	1	0
MTRHOME	3	14	14	F	1	0
BIKE	3	15	15	F	1	0
GARDTOOL	3	16	16	F	1	0
ROCQUET	3	17	17	F	1	0
POOL	3	18	18	F	1	0
SNOWMOBL	3	19	19	F	1	0
ARTEQUIP	3	20	20	F	1	0
VACHOME	3	21	21	F	1	0
EQUIPOTH	3	22	22	F	1	0
HOME	3	25	25	F	1	0
SEX	3	26	26	F	1	0
BIRTH	3	27	28	F	2	0
MARSTAT	3	29	29	F	1	0
EDUC	3	30	30	F	1	0
RETIRE	3	31	31	F	1	0
REASTIRE	3	32	32	F	1	0
OCCU	3	33	34	F	2	0
DISABILT	3	35	35	F	1	0
RESTRICT	3	36	36	F	1	0
HOWTRAV	3	37	38	F	2	0
DWELL	3	40	40	F	1	0
LIVEDWEL	3	41	41	F	1	0
REGION	3	42	44	F	3	0
LIVEREC	3	45	45	F	1	0
ADULTSIN	3	46	47	F	2	0
INCOME	3	48	48	F	1	0
PHLTH	3	49	49	F	1	0

END OF DATALIST TABLE

```
  38   0 '          MISSING VALUES GARDEN TO P (0) SEX (0) BIRTH (38) MARSTAT TO PHLTH (0)
  40   0           VARIABLE LABELS
  41   0                     ACT401 'ACTIVITY AT 40 YRS'ACT402 'ACTIVITY AT 40 YRS'
  42   0                     ACT403 'ACTIVITY AT 40 YRS'PAVACTW 'FAVORITE ACT WARM'
  43   0                     CHAPACE 'CHANGE OF PACE'PAVACTC 'FAVORITE ACT COLD SEAS'
  44   0                     PLS 'AREAS ARE PLEASING'OFFER 'DOES ORG OFFER PRGM'
  45   0                     EXISTS 'DO YOU KNOW OF ORG NOPARTIC 'DONT PARTICIPATE'
  46   0                     ESTABLIS 'IF ESTABLISH PARTIC'NOREASON 'WHY NO PARTIC'
  47   0                     SEAS 'SEASON VISITRES 'WHY VISIT'
  48   0                     OUTVISIT 'WHY VISIT'ACTIVNOW 'ACTIVIT LIKE INVOLVE'
  49   0                     ACTNAME 'NAME OF ACTIVITY'SPUR 'DO THINGS ON SPUR'
  50   0                     LEIS 'LEAD LIFE OF LEISURE'SLEIS 'SEEK AS MUCH LEISURE'
  51   0                     GR 'LEISURE IS GREAT'RESTRICT 'DISABILITY RESTRICTS'
  52   0                     PHLTH 'PRESENT HEALTH'
  53   0           VALUE LABELS GARDEN TO OTHER 1'NOT AT ALL' 2'1-10 TIMES' 3'11-30 TIMES'
  54   0                      4'31-80 TIMES' 5'81 OR MORE TIMES' 0'NO RESPONSE'/
  55   0                      ACT401 TO PAVACTW 01'GARDENING' 02'LISTENING MUSIC TV'
  56   0                      03'PARTICIAPTE IN ART' 04'PLAY INSTRUMENT SING'
  57   0                      05'VISIT FRIENDS RELATIVES' 06'PARTICIPATE CLUBS'
  58   0                      07'GO TO SHOW THEATRE' 08'TAKE LESSON' 09'HOBBY'
  59   0                      10'CRAFTS' 11'READ' 12'SPORTS' 13'WATCH LIVE EVENT'
```

```
  80  0                    14'SHOPPING' 15'PHYSICAL EXERCISE' 16'CAMP'
  81  0                    17'WALK' 18'LAWNBOWLING' 19'BIRDWATCHING'
  82  0                    20'HORSESHOES LAWNDART' 21 'TABLE GAMES' 22'PICNIC'
  83  0                    23'BOATING' 24'VISITING LIBRARIES' 25'WRITING'
  84  0                    26'PLEASUR DRIVING' 27'GO PUBS OR SOCIALS'
  85  0                    28'BINGO' 29'DINING OUT' 30'VOLUNTEERING' 31'TRAVEL'
  86  0                    32'GO COTTAGE LAKE' 33'COOKING' 34'HUNT FISH'
  87  0                    35'SLEEPING' 36'HORSE RACING' 37'HOUSE UPKEEP'
  88  0                    38'METAL DETECTING' 39'BERRY PICKING' 40'GIRL WATCH'
  89  0                    41' OUTDOORS RELAX' 89'ALL TYPES' 42'WINTER VACATION'
  90  0                    00'NO RESPONSE'/
  91  0                    RELAX TO CREATE 1'NOT IMP' 2'SOMEWHAT IMP' 3'DEF IMP'
  92  0                    4'VERY IMP' 8'DNA' 7'GUEST DNA' 0'NO RESP'/
  93  0                    PAYACTC 01'GARDENING' 02'LISTENING MUSIC TV'
  94  0                    03'PARTICIAPTE IN ART' 04'PLAY INSTRUMENT SING'
  95  0                    05'VISIT FRIENDS RELATIVES' 06'PARTICIPATE CLUBS'
  96  0                    07'GO TO SHOW THEATRE' 08'TAKE LESSON' 09'HOBBY'
  97  0                    10'CRAFTS' 11'READ' 12'SPORTS' 13'WATCH LIVE EVENT'
  98  0                    14'SHOPPING' 15'PHYSICAL EXERCISE' 16'CAMP'
  99  0                    17'WALK' 18'LAWNBOWLING' 19'BIRDWATCHING'
 100  0                    20'HORSESHOES LAWNDART' 21 'TABLE GAMES' 22'PICNIC'
 101  0                    23'BOATING' 24'VISITING LIBRARIES' 25'WRITING'
 102  0                    26'PLEASUR DRIVING' 27'GO PUBS OR SOCIALS'
 103  0                    28'BINGO' 29'DINING OUT' 30'VOLUNTEERING' 31'TRAVEL'
 104  0                    32'GO COTTAGE LAKE' 33'COOKING' 34'HUNT FISH'
 105  0                    35'SLEEPING' 36'HORSE RACING' 37'HOUSE UPKEEP'
 106  0                    38'METAL DETECTING' 39'BERRY PICKING' 40'GIRL WATCH'
 107  0                    41' OUTDOORS RELAX' 89'ALL TYPES' 89'NA' 42'WINTER VAC'
 108  0                    00'NO RESPONSE'/
 109  0                    NOREASON 01'DONT MEET INTEREST' 02'NOT ENOUGH TIME'
 110  0                    03'INAPPROP TIME' 04'COST' 05'POOR FACILITIES'
```



```
 120  0                    05'POOR PREMS' 07'NOT A MEMBER' 08'TRANSPORT PROBLEM'
 121  0                    09'MISSED REISTRATE' 10'HEALTH' 11'HOME CONSTRAINTS'
 122  0                    12'RELICIOUS RESTRICT' 13'AGE' 14'TO STRUCTURED'
 123  0                    15'NO SPEICIFC REASON' 16' SATISFY AS IS' 17'TOO SHY'
 124  0                    99'NA' 00'NO RESPONSE'/
 125  0                    TRAVEL 01'YES' 02'NO' 00'NO RESP'/
 126  0                    INCAN 1'YES' 2'NO' 9'NA' 0'NO RESP'/
 127  0                    CITY 01'EDMONTON' 02'LA FLECHE' 03'VERNON' 04'CALGARY'
 128  0                    05'PRINCE ALBERT' 06'MOOSE JAW' 07'VANCOUVER' 08'SASKATOON'
 129  0                    09'VICTORIA' 10'REGINA' 11'ST JOHNS' 12'PRINCE GEORGE'
 130  0                    13'NIAGRA FALLS' 14'ST ALBERT' 15'YORKTON' 16'MAPLE CREEK'
 131  0                    17'TORONTO' 18'TANTALON' 19'NORTH BATTLEFORD'
 132  0                    20'THUNDER BAY'
 133  0                    21'HAY RIVER' 22'OTTAWA' 23'GOLDEN' 24'CRESTON'
 134  0                    25'DRYDEN' 26'HALIFAX' 27'WAINES' 28'INNISFIELD'
 135  0                    29'NEW LISKERD' 30'ESTEVAN' 31'WINTON' 33'CLEAR WATER BAY'
 136  0                    33'DAYBERRY LAKE' 34'KENORA' 35'LETHBRIDGE' 36'DARTMOUTH'
 137  0                    37'MOOSAMIN' 38'OLIVER' 39'MINAKI' 40'QUEBEC CITY'
 138  0                    41'KITCHNER' 42'BANFF' 43'ST CATHERINES' 44'OAKVILLE'
 139  0                    45'MISSISSAUGA' 46'OLDS' 47'CONQUITLAM' 48'CAMROSE'
 140  0                    49'MUSKOKA' 50'LONDON' 51'MCKENZIE LAKE' 52'CARLTON PL'
 141  0                    53'SAN FALLS' 54'HAMILTON' 55'KAMLOOPS' 56'PENTICTION'
 142  0                    57'FREDRRICKTON' 58'NANIMO' 59'CREMPELL' 60'KELOWNA'
 143  0                    61'MEDICINE HAT' 62'RED DEER' 63'CAMPBELL RIVER'
 144  0                    64'MONTREAL' 65'DUNCAN' 66'ATIKOKAN' 67'WHITECOURT'
 145  0                    68'CASTLEGAR' 69'WHITEHORSE' 70'WAINWRIGHT'
 146  0                    71'RIVERTON' 00'NO RESPONSE' 99'NA'/
 147  0                    PROV 01'NFLD' 02'NBRUNSWK' 03'NOVA SCOTIA' 04'PEI'
 148  0                    05'QUEBEC' 06'ONT' 07'MAN' 08'SASK' 09'ALBT'
 149  0                    10'BC' 11'NWT' 12'YUKON' 00'NO RESP' 99'NA'/
 150  0                    SEAS 1'FALL' 2'WINTER' 3'SPRING' 4'SUMMER'
 151  0                    5'ALL' 7'3 SEASONS' 8'2 SEASONS' 9'NA' 0'NO RESP'/
 152  0                    VISITRES 01'PARTIC IN ACTIVITY' 02'VISIT FAMILY'
 153  0                    03'SEE UNIQUE SITE' 04'BETTER CLIMATE' 05'VACATION HOME'
 154  0                    06'VIEW SPORTS' 07'JUST A TRIP' 08'ACCOMPAN BUSINESS'
 155  0                    09'CHANGE' 00'NO RESP' 99'NA'/
 156  0                    OUTCAN 1'YES' 2'NO' 0'NO RESP' 9'NA'/
 157  0                    COUNTRY 01'USA' 02'ENGLAND' 03'SCOTLAND' 04'WALES'
 158  0                    05'IRELAND' 06'FRANCE' 07'MEXICO' 08'BRAZIL' 09'SPAIN'
 159  0                    10'PORTUGAL' 11'JAMAICA' 12'SWEDEN' 13'SWITZERLAND'
 160  0                    14'USSR' 15'W GERMANY' 16'E GERMANY' 17'POLAND'
 161  0                    18'AUSTRALIA' 19'NEW ZLAND' 20'JAPAN' 21'HOLLAND'
 162  0                    22'BELGIUM'
 163  0                    23'CUBA' 24'GUDALOUPE' 25'CHINA' 26'VENEZUELA' 27'W INDIES'
 164  0                    28'ICELAND' 29'BARBADOES' 30'PHILLIPINES' 31'GREECE'
 165  0                    32'DENMARK' 00'NO RESP' 99'NA'/
 166  0                    SEASON 1'FALL' 2'WINTER' 3'SPRING' 4'SUMMER'
 167  0                    5'ALL' 7'3 SEASONS' 8'2 SEASONS' 9'NA' 0'NO RESP'/
 168  0                    OUTVISIT 01'PARTIC IN ACTIVITY' 02'VISIT FAMILY'
 169  0                    03'SEE UNIQUE SITE' 04'BETTER CLIMATE' 05'VACATION HOME'
 170  0                    06'VIEW SPORTS' 07'JUST A TRIP' 08'ACCOMPAN BUSINESS'
 171  0                    09'CHANGE' 00'NO RESP' 99'NA'/
 172  0                    ACTIVHOW 1'YES' 2'NO' 0'NO RESP'/
 173  0                    ACTNAME 01'GARDENING' 02'LISTENING MUSIC TV'
 174  0                    03'PARTICIAPTE IN ART' 04'PLAY INSTRUMENT SING'
 175  0                    05'VISIT FRIENDS RELATIVES' 06'PARTICIPATE CLUBS'
 176  0                    07'GO TO SHOW THEATRE' 08'TAKE LESSON' 09'HOBBY'
 177  0                    10'CRAFTS' 11'READ' 12'SPORTS' 13'WATCH LIVE EVENT'
 178  0                    14'SHOPPING' 15'PHYSICAL EXERCISE' 16'CAMP'
 179  0                    17'WALK' 18'LAWNBOWLING' 19'BIRDWATCHING'
```

```
 190  0                        30'HORSESHOES LAWNDART' 31 'TABLE GAMES' 32'PICNIC'
 191  0                        33'BOATING' 34'VISITING LIBRARIES' 35'WRITING'
 192  0                        36'PLEASUR DRIVING' 37'GO PUBS OR SOCIALS'
 193  0                        38'DINED' 39'DINING OUT' 30'VOLUNTEERING' 31'TRAVEL'
 194  0                        32'GO COTTAGE LAKE' 33'COOKING' 34'HUNT FISH'
 195  0                        35'SLEEPING' 36'HORSE RACING' 37'HOUSE UPKEEP'
 196  0                        38'METAL DETECTING' 39'BERRY PICKING' 40'GIRL WATCH'
 197  0                        41' OUTDOORS RELAX' 99'ALL TYPES' 00'NO RESP'
 198  0                        42'WINTER VACATION' 99'NA'/
 199  0                        FAMCOMIT TO OTHERSAS 1'NEVER A PROB' 2'SOMETIMES PROLM'
 200  0                        3'OFTEN PROBLEM' 9'DNA' 7'QUEST DNA' 0'NO RESP'/
 201  0                        JOY TO P 1'COMPLETE DISAGREE'
 202  0                        2'MODERATE DISAGREE' 3'MODERATE AGREE' 4'COMPLETE AGREE'
 203  0                        0'NO RESP'/
 204  0                        FISHTACL TO EQUIPOTH 1'AVAILABLE' 0'NOT AVAILABLE'/
 205  0                        NONE 1'NOTHING AVAILABLE' 0'NA'/
 206  0                        SEX 1'MALE' 2'FEMALE' 0'NO RESP'/
 207  0                        BIRTH 30'NO RESP'/
 208  0                        MARSTAT 1'MARRIED' 2'SINGLE' 3'WIDOWED'
 209  0                        4'SEPARATED OR DIVORCE' 0'NO RESP'/
 210  0                        EDUC 1'LESS THAN HIGH SCH' 2'COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL'
 211  0                        3'PART TECHNICAL' 4'COMPLETE TECHNICAL' 5'PART U'
 212  0                        6'COMPLETE UNDER U' 7'PART GRADUATE' 8'COMPLETE GRAD'
 213  0                        0'NO RESPONSE'/
 214  0                        RETIRE 1'YES' 2'NO' 0'NO RESPONSE'/
 215  0                        REASTIRE 1'REQUIRED' 2'CHOSE' 3'MUTUALLY AGREED'
 216  0                        0'NO RESP' 9'NA'/
 217  0                        OCCU 01'FISHING' 02'TRAPPING' 03'PROSPECTING' 04'MINING'
 218  0                        05'FORESTRY' 06'LOGGING' 07'FARMING' 08'HOUSEWIFE'
 219  0                        09'UNSKILL LABOUR' 10'SKILL LABOUR' 11'CRAFTS'
 220  0                        12'MANAGEMENT'
 221  0                        13'PROFESSIONAL' 14'CLERICAL' 15'SALES SERVICES'
 222  0                        16'TRANSPORTATION REC' 0'NO RESP'/
 223  0                        DISABILT 1'YES' 2'NO' 0'NO RESP'/
 224  0                        RESTRICT 1'YES' 2'NO' 9'NA' 0'NO RESP'/
 225  0                        HOWTRAV 100'OWN TRANSPORT' 200'PUBLIC TRANSPORT'
 226  0                        300'FAMILY TAKES ME' 400'DONT TRAVEL' 501'WALK'
 227  0                        000'NO RESPONSE' 610'BICYCLE'/
 228  0                        DWELL 1'APT ANY AGE' 2'APT RESTRICT AGE' 3'SINGLE FAMILY'
 229  0                        4'ATTACHED HOUSE' 0'NO RESPONSE'/
 230  0                        LIVEDWEL 1'LESS SIX MOS' 2'6 MOS TO 1 YR' 3'1 TO 3 YR'
 231  0                        4'3 TO 5 YRS' 5'5 TO 10 YRS' 6'OVER 10 YRS'
 232  0                        0'NO RESPONSE'/
 233  0                        REGION 001'WINNIPEG' 002'PARKLAND' 003'INTERLAKE'
 234  0                        004'WESTMAN' 005'CENTRAL' 006'EASTMAN' 007'NORMAN'
 235  0                        000'NO RESPONSE'/
 236  0                        LIVEREG 1'LESS SIX MOS' 2'6 MOS TO 1 YR' 3'1 TO 3 YR'
 237  0                        4'3 TO 5 YRS' 5'5 TO 10 YRS' 6'OVER 10 YRS'
 238  0                        0'NO RESPONSE'/
 239  0                        ADULTSIN 00'NO RESP'/
 240  0                        INCOME 1'LESS THAN 10000' 2'10001 TO 15000'
 241  0                        3'15001 TO 20000'
 242  0                        4'20001 TO 30000' 5'30001 TO 40000'
 243  0                        6'40001 TO 50000' 7'MORE THAN 50000'
 244  0                        0'NO RESPONSE'/
 245  0                        PHLTH 1'EXCELLENT' 2'GOOD' 3'FAIR' 4'POOR' 5'BAD'
 246  0                        0'NO RESPONSE'/
 247  0           RECODE CRAFT (8=5)
 248  0           RECODE RELAX TO CREATE (8=9)
 249  0           RECODE RELAXC TO WEATHER (8=9)
```



```
 250  0           RECODE KN TO Y (8=4)
 251  0           RECODE ML (8=4)
 252  0           RECODE CITY (72=22)
 253  0           RECODE PROV (13=05)
 254  0           RECODE SEASON (8=5)
 255  0           RECODE OUTVISIT (14=04)
 256  0           RECODE ACTNAME (28=99)
 257  0           RECODE FAMCOMIT TO OTHERSAS (6=9)
 258  0           RECODE CROWD (8=9)
 259  0           RECODE JOY TO  P (8=4)
 260  0           RECODE ELY TO P (8=4)
 261  0           RECODE FISHTACL TO NONE (8=0)
 262  0           RECODE RESTRICT (7=9)
 263  0           RECODE RLX (7=4)
 264  0           RECODE BIRTH (33=38)
 265  0           RECODE BIRTH (00 THRU 11=1) INTO AGE
 266  0           RECODE BIRTH (12 THRU 18=2) INTO AGE
 267  0           RECODE BIRTH (17 THRU 21=3) INTO AGE
 268  0           RECODE BIRTH (22 THRU 28=4) INTO AGE
 269  0           RECODE BIRTH (27 THRU 31=5) INTO AGE
 270  0           RECODE BIRTH (36=6) INTO AGE
 271  0           VALUE LABELS AGE 1'70+' 2'70-74' 3'65-69' 4'60-64' 5'55-59' 6'NR'/
 272  0           COMPUTE ATT=JOY + RLX + SPUR + LEIS + TJOY + ELY + SLEIS + VAC +GR + P
 273  0           DO IF (ATT GE 30)
 274  1           COMPUTE ATT=1
 275  1           ELSE IF (ATT LT 30 AND ATT GE 14)
 276  1           COMPUTE ATT=2
 277  1           ELSE
 278  1           COMPUTE ATT=3
 279  1           END IF
 280  0           FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=ALL/
 281  0           STATISTICS=ALL/

THERE ARE   111808 BYTES OF MEMORY AVAILABLE
THE LARGEST CONTIGUOUS AREA WAS   111808 BYTES

***** MEMORY ALLOWS A TOTAL OF    5073 VALUES, ACCUMULATED ACROSS ALL VARIABLES
      THERE ALSO MAY BE UP TO    1268 VALUE LABELS FOR EACH VARIABLE
```

GARDEN

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	122	18.3	20.2	20.2
1-10 TIMES	2	95	15.2	15.9	36.0
11-30 TIMES	3	101	15.0	15.7	52.7
31-60 TIMES	4	98	15.7	16.4	69.1
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	187	29.6	30.9	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	27	4.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	633	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 606 MISSING CASES 27

LISTEN

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	6	.8	1.0	1.0
1-10 TIMES	2	28	4.4	4.8	5.8
11-30 TIMES	3	46	7.8	7.8	13.6
31-60 TIMES	4	59	9.3	9.5	23.0
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	466	74.3	77.0	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	33	3.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	633	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 609 MISSING CASES 33

ARTS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	337	53.3	61.6	61.6
1-10 TIMES	2	128	20.3	23.4	84.9
11-30 TIMES	3	41	6.5	7.5	92.3
31-60 TIMES	4	22	3.5	4.0	96.4
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	20	3.2	3.6	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	84	13.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	633	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 548 MISSING CASES 84

MUSIC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	391	61.8	73.3	73.3
1-10 TIMES	2	45	7.1	8.3	80.6
11-30 TIMES	3	32	5.1	5.9	86.5
31-60 TIMES	4	20	3.2	3.7	90.2
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	53	8.4	9.8	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	91	14.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	633	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 541 MISSING CASES 91

VISIT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	4	.6	.7	.7
1-10 TIMES	2	39	6.2	6.4	7.1
11-30 TIMES	3	84	14.9	15.5	22.6
31-60 TIMES	4	87	15.3	16.0	38.6
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	372	58.9	61.4	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	26	4.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	633	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 606 MISSING CASES 26

CLUBS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	239	38.2	38.6	38.6
1-10 TIMES	2	127	20.1	21.6	81.6
11-30 TIMES	3	86	13.6	14.8	76.3
31-60 TIMES	4	46	7.3	7.8	84.3
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	91	14.4	15.7	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	53	8.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 579 MISSING CASES 53

OUTSHOW

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	348	38.2	42.8	42.8
1-10 TIMES	2	381	38.7	44.3	86.2
11-30 TIMES	3	54	5.5	6.8	97.7
31-60 TIMES	4	5	.5	1.1	98.8
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	7	1.1	1.2	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	98	10.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 866 MISSING CASES 66

. . . . . .

LESSON

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	.	451	71.6	83.2	83.2
1-10 TIMES	2	56	8.3	10.7	83.9
11-30 TIMES	3	20	3.3	3.7	87.6
31-60 TIMES	4	5	.8	.8	88.5
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	6	1.3	1.5	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	90	14.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 542 MISSING CASES 90

. . . . . .

HOBBY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	388	56.2	67.4	67.4
1-10 TIMES	2	66	10.4	12.1	79.5
11-30 TIMES	3	44	7.0	8.1	87.5
31-60 TIMES	4	25	4.0	4.6	92.1
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	43	6.8	7.8	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	86	13.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 546 MISSING CASES 66

CRAFT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	323	50.9	65.7	65.7
1-10 TIMES	2	82	9.8	10.7	66.4
11-30 TIMES	3	64	8.8	9.3	75.8
31-60 TIMES	4	38	6.5	6.1	81.8
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	105	15.8	18.3	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	84	8.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 678 MISSING CASES 84

. . . . . .

READ

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	18	2.8	2.9	2.8
1-10 TIMES	2	44	7.0	7.1	10.0
11-30 TIMES	3	80	12.7	12.9	22.8
31-60 TIMES	4	81	12.8	13.0	35.8
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	399	63.1	64.1	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	10	1.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 822 MISSING CASES 10

. . . . . .

SPORT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	383	55.8	64.2	64.2
1-10 TIMES	2	59	8.3	10.7	74.8
11-30 TIMES	3	44	7.0	8.0	82.8
31-60 TIMES	4	33	5.1	5.8	88.7
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	82	8.8	11.3	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	82	13.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 550 MISSING CASES 83

WATCH

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	171	27.1	29.3	29.3
1-10 TIMES	2	264	44.8	45.5	77.8
11-30 TIMES	3	83	13.0	14.0	92.0
31-60 TIMES	4	21	3.3	3.8	95.8
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	36	4.1	4.8	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	48	7.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 584 MISSING CASES 48

. . . . . .

SHOP

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	13	2.1	3.3	3.3
1-10 TIMES	2	85	10.3	10.8	13.1
11-30 TIMES	3	75	12.5	13.3	28.4
31-60 TIMES	4	109	17.3	18.4	44.8
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	328	81.8	55.2	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	38	5.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 594 MISSING CASES 38

. . . . . .

EXERCISE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	221	35.0	38.9	38.9
1-10 TIMES	2	108	17.1	19.0	57.9
11-30 TIMES	3	84	13.3	14.8	72.7
31-60 TIMES	4	47	7.4	8.3	81.0
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	108	17.1	19.0	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	64	10.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 568 MISSING CASES 64

CAMP

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	423	65.8	75.8	75.8
1-10 TIMES	2	74	11.7	13.3	89.2
11-30 TIMES	3	30	4.7	5.4	94.6
31-60 TIMES	4	11	1.7	2.0	96.6
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	19	3.0	3.4	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	75	11.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 557 MISSING CASES 75

. . . . . .

WALK

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	44	7.0	7.4	7.4
1-10 TIMES	2	78	12.5	13.3	20.6
11-30 TIMES	3	124	19.8	20.8	41.4
31-60 TIMES	4	78	12.5	13.3	54.7
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	270	43.7	45.3	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	38	5.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 594 MISSING CASES 38

. . . . . .

LAWNBOWL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	603	78.8	84.8	84.8
1-10 TIMES	2	10	1.6	1.8	86.6
11-30 TIMES	3	8	1.3	1.8	88.3
31-60 TIMES	4	3	.5	.8	88.8
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	8	.9	1.1	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	103	16.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 630 MISSING CASES 103

BIRDW

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	300	47 5	53 6	53 6
1-10 TIMES	2	117	18 5	20 5	73 2
11-30 TIMES	3	65	10 3	11 4	84 6
31-60 TIMES	4	29	4 6	5 1	89 6
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	59	9 3	10 4	100 0
NO RESPONSE	0	62	9 8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 570 MISSING CASES 62

. . . . . .

LAWNDART

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	428	67 4	77 2	77 2
1-10 TIMES	2	81	14 4	15 6	93 7
11-30 TIMES	3	25	4 1	4 7	98 4
31-60 TIMES	4	3	3	3	99 3
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	4	4	7	100 0
NO RESPONSE	0	80	12 7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 552 MISSING CASES 80

. . . . . .

GAMES

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	135	21 4	23 7	23 7
1-10 TIMES	2	140	23 2	23 8	48 2
11-30 TIMES	3	114	18 0	19 2	85 4
31-60 TIMES	4	77	12 2	13 0	78 3
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	129	20 4	21 7	100 0
NO RESPONSE	0	37	5 9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 595 MISSING CASES 37

PICNIC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	211	33 4	37 3	37 3
1-10 TIMES	2	273	43 2	48 2	85 6
11-30 TIMES	3	55	8 7	9 7	95 2
31-60 TIMES	4	18	2 8	3 2	98 4
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	9	1 4	1 6	100 0
NO RESPONSE	0	66	10 4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 566 MISSING CASES 66

. . . . . .

BOAT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	401	63 4	70 8	70 8
1-10 TIMES	2	99	15 7	17 5	88 3
11-30 TIMES	3	34	5 4	6 0	94 3
31-60 TIMES	4	13	1 8	3 1	98 6
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	20	3 3	3 5	100 0
NO RESPONSE	0	66	10 4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 566 MISSING CASES 66

. . . . . .

VISITLIB

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	254	40 2	45 2	45 2
1-10 TIMES	2	234	35 4	39 5	85 1
11-30 TIMES	3	43	6 6	7 6	93 6
31-60 TIMES	4	24	3 6	4 3	98 0
61 OR MORE TIMES	5	18	2 8	3 2	100 0
NO RESPONSE	0	70	11 1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 562 MISSING CASES 70

WIRYE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	151	23.8	26.4	26.4
1-10 TIMES	2	166	26.7	28.6	55.0
11-30 TIMES	3	115	18.2	20.1	76.2
31-50 TIMES	4	64	10.1	11.2	87.4
51 OR MORE TIMES	5	72	11.4	12.6	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	81	8.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 571 MISSING CASES 81

- -

OTHER

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AT ALL	1	1	.2	5.9	5.9
1-10 TIMES	2	3	.5	17.6	23.5
11-30 TIMES	3	7	1.1	41.2	64.7
31-50 TIMES	4	2	.3	11.8	76.5
51 OR MORE TIMES	5	4	.5	23.5	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	815	97.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 17 MISSING CASES 815

ACT401 ACTIVITY AT 40 YRS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
GARDENING	1	88	8.2	10.2	10.2
LISTENING MUSIC TV	2	16	2.4	2.7	12.9
PARTICIAPTE IN ART	3	1	.2	.2	13.1
PLAY INSTRUMENT SING	4	13	2.1	2.3	15.4
VISIT FRIENDS RELATI	5	20	3.2	3.5	18.9
PARTICIPATE CLUBS	6	10	1.8	1.8	20.7
GO TO SHOW THEATRE	7	5	.8	1.1	21.7
TAKE LESSON	8	3	.5	.5	22.3
HOBBY	9	11	1.7	1.9	24.2
CRAFTS	10	31	4.9	5.5	29.7
READ	11	55	8.7	9.7	39.4
SPORTS	12	150	23.7	26.5	65.9
WATCH LIVE EVENT	13	2	.3	.4	66.3
SHOPPING	14	3	.5	.4	66.8
PHYSICAL EXERCISE	15	19	3.0	3.4	70.0
CAMP	16	25	4.0	4.4	74.4
WALK	17	25	4.0	4.4	78.8
LAWNBOWLING	18	1	.2	.2	79.0
BIRDWATCHING	19	1	.2	.2	79.2
HORSESHOES LAWNDART	20	2	.3	.4	79.6
TABLE GAMES	21	14	2.2	2.5	82.0
PICNIC	22	5	.8	.9	82.9
BOATING	23	6	.9	1.1	83.9
WRITING	25	1	.2	.2	84.1
PLEASUR DRIVING	26	5	.8	.9	85.0
GO PUBS OR SOCIALS	27	21	3.3	3.7	88.7
BINGO	28	4	.6	.7	89.4
DINING OUT	29	1	.2	.2	89.6
VOLUNTEERING	30	5	.8	.9	90.5
TRAVEL	31	10	1.6	1.8	92.2
GO COTTAGE LAKE	32	4	.6	.7	92.9
COOKING	33	1	.2	.2	93.1
HUNT FISH	34	36	5.7	6.4	99.5
HORSE RACING	36	1	.2	.2	99.6
HOUSE UPKEEP	37	2	.3	.4	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	68	10.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 565 MISSING CASES 68

ACT402 ACTIVITY AT 40 YRS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
GARDENING	1	39	6.2	7.3	7.3
LISTENING MUSIC TV	2	18	2.8	3.4	10.7
PARTICIAPTE IN ART	3	3	.5	.5	11.3
PLAY INSTRUMENT SING	4	16	2.5	3.0	14.2
VISIT FRIENDS RELATI	5	21	3.3	3.9	18.2
PARTICIPATE CLUBS	6	8	1.4	1.7	19.8
GO TO SHOW THEATRE	7	8	1.3	1.5	21.3
TAKE LESSON	8	2	.3	.4	21.7
HOBBY	9	7	1.1	1.3	23.0
CRAFTS	10	43	6.8	8.1	31.1
READ	11	40	6.3	7.5	38.6
SPORTS	12	84	14.8	17.6	56.2
WATCH LIVE EVENT	13	6	.9	1.1	57.3
SHOPPING	14	7	1.1	1.3	58.6
PHYSICAL EXERCISE	15	29	4.6	5.4	64.0
CAMP	16	27	4.3	5.1	69.1
WALK	17	26	4.0	4.7	73.8
HORSESHOES LAWNDAPT	20	1	.2	.2	74.0
TABLE GAMES	21	19	3.0	3.6	77.6
PICNIC	22	13	2.1	2.4	80.0
BOATING	23	6	.9	1.1	81.1
VISITING LIBRARIES	24	1	.2	.2	81.3
WRITING	25	5	.8	.9	82.2
PLEASUR DRIVING	26	7	1.1	1.3	83.5
GO PUBS OR SOCIALS	27	12	1.9	2.2	85.8
BINGO	28	3	.5	.5	86.3
DINING OUT	29	1	.2	.2	86.5
VOLUNTEERING	30	11	1.7	2.1	88.6
TRAVEL	31	10	1.6	1.9	90.4
GO COTTAGE LAKE	32	8	1.3	1.5	91.9
COOKING	33	1	.2	.2	92.1
HUNT FISH	34	38	6.0	7.1	99.3
HORSE RACING	36	1	.2	.2	99.4
HOUSE UPKEEP	37	2	.3	.4	99.8
OUTDOORS RELAX	41	1	.2	.2	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	98	15.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 534 MISSING CASES 98

ACT403 ACTIVITY AT 40 YRS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
GARDENING	1	31	4.9	8.7	8.7
LISTENING MUSIC TV	2	20	4.0	5.4	12.0
PARTICIAPTE IN ART	3	1	.2	.3	12.3
PLAY INSTRUMENT SING	4	10	1.6	2.7	14.4
VISIT FRIENDS RELATI	5	32	5.1	8.8	21.3
PARTICIPATE CLUBS	6	14	2.2	3.9	24.2
GO TO SHOW THEATRE	7	7	1.1	1.9	26.8
TAKE LESSON	8	2	.3	.6	26.2
HOBBY	9	10	1.6	2.7	28.3
CRAFTS	10	38	6.7	7.7	36.1
READ	11	44	7.0	8.4	45.6
SPORTS	12	45	7.1	8.7	54.3
WATCH LIVE EVENT	13	6	.9	1.3	55.6
SHOPPING	14	5	.8	1.3	56.7
PHYSICAL EXERCISE	15	15	2.4	3.2	60.8
CAMP	16	14	2.2	3.0	63.8
WALK	17	22	3.5	4.7	68.7
BIRDWATCHING	18	3	.5	.6	69.3
HORSESHOES LAWNDART	20	1	.2	.2	69.5
TABLE GAMES	21	30	4.7	6.4	76.0
PICNIC	22	12	1.9	2.6	78.5
BOATING	23	7	1.1	1.5	80.0
VISITING LIBRARIES	24	1	.2	.2	80.3
WRITING	25	1	.2	.2	80.5
PLEASUR DRIVING	26	7	1.1	1.5	82.0
GO PUBS OR SOCIALS	27	19	3.0	4.1	86.1
BINGO	28	1	.2	.2	86.3
DINING OUT	29	1	.2	.2	86.5
VOLUNTEERING	30	7	1.1	1.5	88.0
TRAVEL	31	14	2.2	3.0	91.0
GO COTTAGE LAKE	32	8	1.4	1.9	92.9
COOKING	33	4	.6	.9	93.8
HUNT FISH	34	22	3.5	4.7	98.5
HORSE RACING	36	2	.3	.4	98.9
HOUSE UPKEEP	37	3	.5	.6	99.6
BERRY PICKING	38	1	.2	.2	99.8
OUTDOORS RELAX	41	1	.2	.2	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	166	26.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 466 MISSING CASES 166

FAVACTW FAVORITE ACT WARM

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
GARDENING	1	145	23.8	24.4	24.4
LISTENING MUSIC TV	2	10	1.6	1.7	26.1
PARTICIAPTE IN ART	3	1	.2	.2	26.3
PLAY INSTRUMENT SING	4	1	.2	.2	26.4
VISIT FRIENDS RELATI	5	20	3.2	3.4	29.8
HOBBY	9	8	1.3	1.3	31.1
CRAFTS	10	3	.5	.5	31.6
READ	11	18	2.8	3.7	34.3
SPORTS	12	76	12.0	12.8	47.1
WATCH LIVE EVENT	13	8	1.3	1.3	48.5
SHOPPING	14	4	.6	.7	49.2
PHYSICAL EXERCISE	15	32	5.1	5.4	54.6
CAMP	16	34	5.4	5.7	60.3
WALK	17	46	7.6	8.1	68.4
LAWNBOWLING	18	5	.8	.8	69.2
BIRDWATCHING	19	4	.6	.7	69.9
TABLE GAMES	21	3	.5	.5	70.4
PICNIC	22	10	1.6	1.7	72.1
BOATING	23	8	1.3	1.3	73.4
VISITING LIBRARIES	24	4	.6	.7	74.1
PLEASUR DRIVING	26	18	3.0	3.2	77.3
VOLUNTEERING	30	1	.2	.2	77.4
TRAVEL	31	21	3.3	3.6	81.0
GO COTTAGE LAKE	32	31	4.9	5.2	86.2
HUNT FISH	34	46	7.6	8.1	94.3
SLEEPING	35	3	.5	.5	94.8
HORSE RACING	36	2	.3	.3	95.1
HOUSE UPKEEP	37	5	.8	.8	96.0
BERRY PICKING	38	2	.3	.3	96.3
OUTDOORS RELAX	41	22	3.5	3.7	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	38	6.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 594 MISSING CASES 38

RELAX

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	22	3.5	3.6	3.6
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	134	21.2	22.1	25.8
DEF IMP	3	185	30.9	33.6	60.4
VERY IMP	4	184	29.1	31.7	92.1
QUEST DNA	7	37	5.9	6.4	98.5
DNA	8	8	1.4	1.5	100.0
NO RESP	0	61	9.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 581 MISSING CASES 51

. . . . . .

HEALTH

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	28	4.5	4.9	4.9
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	108	17.1	18.3	23.1
DEF IMP	3	193	30.5	32.6	55.7
VERY IMP	4	196	31.0	33.1	88.9
QUEST DNA	7	37	5.9	6.3	95.1
DNA	8	29	4.6	4.9	100.0
NO RESP	0	40	6.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 592 MISSING CASES 40

. . . . . .

BEOTHERS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	50	8.5	8.7	8.7
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	149	23.6	24.3	33.0
DEF IMP	3	193	30.5	31.5	64.5
VERY IMP	4	183	29.0	29.7	94.2
QUEST DNA	7	37	5.9	6.0	100.0
DNA	8	25	4.0	4.1	100.0
NO RESP	0	18	2.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 614 MISSING CASES 18

SKILL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	84	13.3	14.2	14.2
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	182	30.4	32.6	46.8
DEF IMP	3	128	20.4	21.9	68.8
VERY IMP	4	102	16.1	17.3	86.0
QUEST DNA	7	37	5.8	6.3	92.2
DNA	8	46	7.3	7.8	100.0
NO RESP	0	43	6.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 590 MISSING CASES 42

ESCAPE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	121	19.1	20.4	20.4
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	86	15.2	16.2	36.6
DEF IMP	3	134	21.2	22.6	58.2
VERY IMP	4	143	22.6	24.1	83.3
QUEST DNA	7	37	5.8	6.2	89.5
DNA	8	62	9.8	10.5	100.0
NO RESP	0	39	6.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 593 MISSING CASES 39

EXCITE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	141	22.3	24.1	24.1
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	189	29.9	32.4	56.5
DEF IMP	3	88	13.9	15.1	71.6
VERY IMP	4	66	10.4	11.3	82.9
QUEST DNA	7	37	5.9	6.3	89.2
DNA	8	63	10.0	10.8	100.0
NO RESP	0	48	7.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 584 MISSING CASES 48

FAMILY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	38	6.0	6.3	6.3
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	76	12.0	12.6	18.8
DEF IMP	3	140	22.2	23.1	41.8
VERY IMP	4	271	42.8	44.8	86.6
QUEST DNA	7	37	5.8	6.1	92.8
DNA	8	46	7.1	7.4	100.0
NO RESP	0	25	4.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 807 MISSING CASES 25

PLEASANT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	20	3.2	3.3	3.3
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	89	15.2	15.7	19.0
DEF IMP	3	184	29.1	30.1	49.0
VERY IMP	4	260	41.1	42.5	91.5
QUEST DNA	7	37	5.8	6.0	97.5
DNA	8	15	2.4	2.5	100.0
NO RESP	0	20	3.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	833	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 812 MISSING CASES 20

ALONE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	211	33.4	38.4	38.4
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	172	27.2	28.7	68.1
DEF IMP	3	40	6.3	6.8	73.1
VERY IMP	4	30	4.7	5.2	78.2
QUEST DNA	7	37	5.8	6.4	84.6
DNA	8	89	14.1	15.4	100.0
NO RESP	0	53	8.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	833	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 578 MISSING CASES 53

CHAPACE CHANGE OF PACE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	43	5.8	7.2	7.2
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	188	25.7	31.6	38.8
DEF IMP	3	174	27.6	29.3	68.0
VERY IMP	4	126	20.4	21.8	89.8
QUEST DNA	7	37	5.8	6.2	95.8
DNA	8	25	4.0	4.2	100.0
NO RESP	0	36	5.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 595 MISSING CASES 36

. . . . . .

ACCOMP

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	78	12.5	13.4	13.4
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	145	22.8	24.6	37.9
DEF IMP	3	132	20.8	22.3	60.2
VERY IMP	4	186	24.7	35.4	85.6
QUEST DNA	7	37	5.8	6.3	92.8
DNA	8	42	6.6	7.1	100.0
NO RESP	0	41	6.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 591 MISSING CASES 41

. . . . . .

CREATE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	134	21.2	22.6	22.6
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	142	22.6	23.9	46.5
DEF IMP	3	85	13.2	14.2	62.9
VERY IMP	4	94	14.2	16.2	79.6
QUEST DNA	7	37	6.8	6.2	85.8
DNA	8	88	14.1	15.0	100.0
NO RESP	0	38	6.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 594 MISSING CASES 38

PAVACTC FAVORITE ACT COLD SEAS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
GARDENING	1	1	.2	2	2
LISTENING MUSIC TV	2	62	8.6	11.2	11.4
PARTICIAPTE IN ART	3	3	.5	.5	12.0
PLAY INSTRUMENT SING	4	8	1.4	1.5	13.6
VISIT FRIENDS RELATI	5	13	2.1	2.4	16.0
PARTICIPATE CLUBS	6	5	.8	.9	16.8
GO TO SHOW THEATRE	7	1	.2	.2	17.0
TAKE LESSON	8	1	.2	.2	17.2
HOBBY	9	31	4.9	5.6	22.8
CRAFTS	10	72	11.4	13.0	35.9
READ	11	104	16.5	18.8	54.7
SPORTS	12	96	15.0	17.2	71.9
WATCH LIVE EVENT	13	8	1.3	1.4	73.4
SHOPPING	14	5	.8	.9	74.3
PHYSICAL EXERCISE	15	33	5.2	5.0	80.3
WALK	17	31	4.9	5.6	85.9
BIRDWATCHING	18	4	.6	.7	86.6
TABLE GAMES	21	33	5.2	5.0	92.5
WRITING	25	3	.5	.5	93.1
GO PUBS OR SOCIALS	27	3	.5	.5	93.7
BINGO	28	5	.8	.9	94.6
VOLUNTEERING	30	3	.5	.4	95.0
TRAVEL	31	12	1.9	2.2	97.1
COOKING	33	3	.5	.5	97.6
HUNT FISH	34	10	1.6	1.8	99.5
HORSE RACING	38	1	.2	.2	99.6
OUTDOORS RELAX	41	1	.2	.2	99.8
WINTER VACATION	42	1	.2	.2	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	80	13.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 552 MISSING CASES 80

RELAXC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	39	4 8	5 0	5 0
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	128	20 4	22 4	27 5
DEF IMP	3	182	35 6	36 2	55 7
VERY IMP	4	167	34 8	27 3	83 0
QUEST DNA	7	78	12 8	13 7	96 7
DNA	8	18	3 0	3 3	100 0
NO RESP	0	57	9 0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 575 MISSING CASES 57

. . . . . .

HEALTHC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	87	10 8	11 3	11 3
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	116	18 4	18 5	30 8
DEF IMP	3	132	20 9	22 2	53 0
VERY IMP	4	144	22 8	24 2	77 3
QUEST DNA	7	78	12 5	13 3	90 6
DNA	8	55	8 9	9 4	100 0
NO RESP	0	38	6 0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 594 MISSING CASES 38

. . . . . .

BROTHERC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	84	10 1	10 5	10 5
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	122	18 3	20 3	30 8
DEF IMP	3	167	24 4	26 1	57 1
VERY IMP	4	142	22 6	23 8	80 7
QUEST DNA	7	78	12 5	13 1	93 8
DNA	8	37	5 9	6 2	100 0
NO RESP	0	31	4 8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 801 MISSING CASES 31

SKILLC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	75	12 0	12 6	12 6
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	166	26 3	27 9	40 7
DEF IMP	3	128	20 4	21 7	62 5
VERY IMP	4	104	16 6	17 6	80 0
QUEST DNA	7	78	12 5	13 3	93 3
DNA	8	40	6 3	6 7	100 0
NO RESP	0	38	6 0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 594 MISSING CASES 38

. . . . . .

ESCAPEC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	80	14 2	14 9	14 9
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	132	20 9	21 9	36 8
DEF IMP	3	132	20 9	21 9	58 7
VERY IMP	4	126	20 3	21 3	79 9
QUEST DNA	7	79	12 5	13 1	93 0
DNA	8	42	6 6	7 0	100 0
NO RESP	0	39	4 6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 603 MISSING CASES 39

. . . . . .

EXCITEC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	139	20 4	22 4	33 4
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	152	24 1	26 3	48 7
DEF IMP	3	86	15 3	16 8	65 3
VERY IMP	4	61	9 7	10 6	75 9
QUEST DNA	7	79	12 5	13 7	89 5
DNA	8	60	9 5	10 4	100 0
NO RESP	0	55	8 7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 577 MISSING CASES 55

FAMILYC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	80	9.6	10.1	10.1
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	80	12.7	13.6	23.6
DEF IMP	3	111	17.6	18.8	42.4
VERY IMP	4	185	29.9	31.9	74.3
QUEST DNA	7	78	13.6	13.3	87.7
DNA	8	73	11.6	12.3	100.0
NO RESP	0	46	8.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 592 MISSING CASES 40

- -

PLEASANTC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	48	7.3	7.7	7.7
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	135	21.4	22.7	30.3
DEF IMP	3	155	24.6	25.8	56.0
VERY IMP	4	139	21.6	22.7	78.7
QUEST DNA	7	78	12.6	13.2	91.8
DNA	8	49	7.8	8.2	100.0
NO RESP	0	32	5.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 800 MISSING CASES 33

- -

ALONEC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	205	33.4	35.8	35.8
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	135	21.6	23.6	59.2
DEF IMP	3	31	4.8	5.4	64.6
VERY IMP	4	19	3.0	3.3	67.8
QUEST DNA	7	78	12.6	13.7	81.6
DNA	8	105	16.8	18.4	100.0
NO RESP	0	58	6.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 576 MISSING CASES 56

CHAPACEC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	58	8.2	8.8	8.8
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	163	25.8	27.5	37.3
DEF IMP	3	158	25.2	26.8	64.2
VERY IMP	4	85	15.0	15.0	80.2
QUEST DNA	7	78	12.6	13.3	83.6
DNA	8	38	5.0	6.4	100.0
NO RESP	0	40	6.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 592 MISSING CASES 40

- -

ACCOMPC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	74	11.7	13.0	13.0
SOMEWHAT IMP	3	131	19.1	20.6	33.2
DEF IMP	3	141	22.3	24.0	57.2
VERY IMP	4	121	19.1	20.6	77.8
QUEST DNA	7	78	12.6	13.6	91.3
DNA	8	51	8.1	8.7	100.0
NO RESP	0	46	7.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 587 MISSING CASES 46

- -

CREATEC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	127	20.1	21.8	21.8
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	108	17.1	18.8	40.4
DEF IMP	3	88	15.0	18.4	58.8
VERY IMP	4	80	12.7	13.8	70.6
QUEST DNA	7	78	12.6	13.8	84.2
DNA	8	92	14.8	15.8	100.0
NO RESP	0	51	8.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 581 MISSING CASES 51

WEATHER

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT IMP	1	125	15.0	21.1	21.1
SOMEWHAT IMP	2	88	13.0	14.8	35.9
DEF IMP	3	101	15.0	17.0	53.0
VERY IMP	4	120	19.0	20.2	73.2
GUEST DNA	7	78	12.5	13.3	86.5
DNA	9	80	12.7	13.5	100.0
NO RESP	0	39	6.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	833	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 593 MISSING CASES 39

. . . . . .

KN

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER	1	25	4.0	4.3	4.3
SOMETIMES	2	215	34.0	36.3	40.5
OFTEN	3	241	38.1	40.7	81.3
ALWAYS	4	111	17.5	18.8	100.0
NO RESP	0	40	6.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	833	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 592 MISSING CASES 40

. . . . . .

NEW

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER	1	53	8.4	9.0	9.0
SOMETIMES	2	278	44.0	47.3	56.3
OFTEN	3	182	28.8	31.0	87.2
ALWAYS	4	75	11.8	12.8	100.0
NO RESP	0	44	7.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	833	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 588 MISSING CASES 44

ACC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER	1	30	4.7	5.4	5.4
SOMETIMES	2	231	35.8	41.8	47.0
OFTEN	3	201	31.8	36.2	83.2
ALWAYS	4	93	14.7	16.8	100.0
NO RESP	0	77	13.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	833	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 556 MISSING CASES 77

. . . . . .

SOC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER	1	34	5.4	5.7	5.7
SOMETIMES	2	227	35.8	37.8	43.4
OFTEN	3	253	40.0	43.1	85.5
ALWAYS	4	87	13.8	14.5	100.0
NO RESP	0	31	4.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 601 MISSING CASES 31

. . . . . .

RELX

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER	1	11	1.7	1.8	1.8
SOMETIMES	2	169	26.7	28.8	30.5
OFTEN	3	259	41.0	43.8	74.3
ALWAYS	4	153	24.1	25.7	100.0
NO RESP	0	41	6.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	833	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 591 MISSING CASES 41

CH

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER	1	118	18.7	20.8	20.8
SOMETIMES	2	214	33.8	37.8	58.8
OFTEN	3	139	22.0	24.6	83.5
ALWAYS	4	83	14.7	16.5	100.0
NO RESP	0	58	10.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 564 MISSING CASES 58

. . . . . .

HL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER	1	42	5.0	7.5	7.5
SOMETIMES	2	183	25.0	28.4	35.8
OFTEN	3	184	30.7	35.0	71.9
ALWAYS	4	156	24.7	28.1	100.0
NO RESP	0	77	12.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 555 MISSING CASES 77

. . . . . .

PLS AREAS ARE PLEASING

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER	1	12	1.9	2.1	2.1
SOMETIMES	2	123	19.5	21.1	23.2
OFTEN	3	238	37.3	40.8	63.7
ALWAYS	4	211	33.4	36.3	100.0
NO RESP	0	50	7.9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 582 MISSING CASES 50

T

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER	1	83	10.0	11.1	11.1
SOMETIMES	2	364	40.2	44.8	55.8
OFTEN	3	188	36.1	23.8	84.8
ALWAYS	4	88	13.8	15.4	100.0
NO RESP	0	83	9.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 570 MISSING CASES 82

. . . . . .

OFFER DOES ORC OFFER PROM

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	171	27.1	27.9	27.9
NO	3	443	88.9	72.1	100.0
NO RESP	0	18	3.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 813 MISSING CASES 18

. . . . . .

EXISTS DO YOU KNOW OF ORC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	308	46.4	50.2	50.2
NO	3	129	20.4	21.2	71.4
NA	9	174	27.5	28.6	100.0
NO RESP	0	23	3.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 609 MISSING CASES 23

NOPARTIC DONT PARTICIPATE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
DONT MEET INTEREST	1	87	15.3	15.4	15.4
NOT ENOUGH TIME	2	80	14.1	15.0	31.4
INAPPROP TIME	3	6	1.0	1.0	32.4
COST	4	2	.3	.3	32.7
POOR PROMS	5	1	.2	.2	32.8
NOT A MEMBER	7	6	1.0	1.0	33.8
TRANSPORT PROBLEM	8	2	.4	.4	34.1
HEALTH	10	50	7.8	8.4	43.2
HOME CONSTRAINTS	11	7	1.1	1.2	44.4
AGE	13	5	.8	.8	45.2
TO STRUCTURED	14	1	.2	.2	45.4
NO SPECIFC REASON	15	6	.9	1.0	45.4
SATISFY AS IS	16	11	1.7	1.9	48.3
TOO SHY	17	4	.6	.7	48.9
NA	99	303	47.8	51.1	100.0
NO RESP	0	39	6.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 593 MISSING CASES 39

. . . . . .

ESTABLIS IF ESTABLISH PARTIC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	80	7.8	8.3	8.3
NO	3	72	11.4	12.0	20.3
NA	9	473	76.4	79.7	100.0
NO RESP	0	33	5.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 800 MISSING CASES 32

PROVIDE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
PLAY INSTRUMENT SING	4	1	.2	.2	.2
VISIT FRIENDS RELATI	5	3	.5	.5	.7
PARTICIPATE CLUBS	6	1	.2	.2	.8
TAKE LESSON	8	3	.5	.5	1.4
HOBBY	9	3	.5	.5	1.8
CRAFTS	10	5	.8	.9	2.8
SPORTS	12	4	.6	.7	3.5
PHYSICAL EXERCISE	15	3	.5	.5	4.0
TABLE GAMES	21	4	.6	.7	4.7
ALL TYPES	88	3	.5	.5	5.2
NA	99	543	85.4	94.8	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	56	8.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 576 MISSING CASES 56

. . . . . .

NOREASON WHY NO PARTIC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
DONT MEET INTEREST	1	18	2.5	2.7	2.7
NOT ENOUGH TIME	2	21	3.3	3.5	6.3
TRANSPORT PROBLEM	8	1	.2	.2	6.5
MISSED REISTRATE	9	1	.2	.2	6.6
HEALTH	10	13	1.9	2.0	8.7
HOME CONSTRAINTS	11	1	.2	.2	8.8
AGE	13	5	.8	.8	9.7
NO SPECIFC REASON	15	3	.5	.5	10.0
SATISFY AS IS	16	3	.5	.5	10.5
NA	99	530	83.3	89.5	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	44	7.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 588 MISSING CASES 44

TRAVEL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	473	74.7	76.8	76.8
NO	2	144	22.6	23.2	100.0
NO RESP	0	15	2.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 617 MISSING CASES 15

. . . . . .

INCAN

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	323	51.1	52.8	52.8
NO	2	166	33.1	33.9	78.6
NA	8	142	22.5	23.3	100.0
NO RESP	0	21	3.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 611 MISSING CASES 21

CITY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
EDMONTON	1	25	4.0	4.3	4.3
LA FLECHE	2	1	.2	.2	4.5
VERNON	3	4	.6	.7	5.2
CALGARY	4	35	5.5	6.0	11.2
PRINCE ALBERT	5	2	.3	.3	11.6
MOOSE JAW	6	3	.5	.5	12.1
VANCOUVER	7	38	6.0	6.6	18.8
SASKATOON	8	17	2.7	2.9	21.8
VICTORIA	9	13	2.1	2.2	23.9
REGINA	10	12	1.9	2.1	26.0
ST JOHNS	11	2	.3	.3	26.3
PRINCE GEORGE	12	1	.2	.2	26.4
NIAGRA FALLS	13	1	.2	.2	26.6
ST ALBERT	14	1	.2	.2	26.7
YORKTON	15	2	.3	.3	27.1
MAPLE CREEK	16	1	.2	.2	27.2
TORONTO	17	33	5.2	5.7	32.9
TANTALON	18	1	.2	.2	33.1
NORTH BATTLEFORD	19	1	.2	.2	33.3
THUNDER BAY	20	10	1.6	1.7	35.0
HAY RIVER	21	1	.2	.2	35.2
OTTAWA	22	16	2.4	2.6	37.8
GOLDEN	23	1	.2	.2	37.9
CRESTON	24	1	.2	.2	38.1
DRYDEN	25	1	.2	.2	38.3
HALIFAX	26	5	.8	.9	39.1
HAINES	27	1	.2	.2	39.3
INNISFIELD	28	1	.2	.2	39.5
NEW LISKEARD	29	1	.2	.2	39.7
ESTEVAN	30	1	.2	.2	39.8
MINTON	31	1	.2	.2	40.0
CLEAR WATER BAY	32	1	.2	.2	40.2
DRYBERRY LAKE	33	1	.2	.2	40.3
KENORA	34	11	1.7	1.9	42.2
LETHBRIDGE	35	1	.2	.2	42.4
DARTMOUTH	36	1	.2	.2	42.6
MOOSAMIN	37	1	.2	.2	42.8
OLIVER	38	1	.2	.2	42.9
MINAKI	39	3	.5	.5	43.4
QUEBEC CITY	40	1	.2	.2	43.6
KITCHNER	41	1	.2	.2	43.8
BANFF	42	5	.8	.9	44.7
ST CATHERINES	43	2	.3	.3	45.0
OAKVILLE	44	1	.2	.2	45.2
MISSISSAUGA	45	1	.2	.2	45.3
OLDS	46	1	.2	.2	45.5
COQUITLAM	47	2	.3	.3	45.9
CANROSE	48	1	.2	.2	46.0
MUSKOKA	49	1	.2	.2	46.2
LONDON	50	1	.2	.2	46.4
MCKENZIE LAKE	51	1	.2	.2	46.6
CARLTON PL	52	1	.2	.2	46.7
SAR FALLS	53	1	.2	.2	46.9

CITY

HAMILTON	56	1	.2	.3	47.1
KAMLOOPS	55	6	6	.7	47.8
PENTICTION	56	1	.2	.3	47.9
PREDRRICKTON	57	1	.2	.3	48.1
NANIMO	58	1	.2	.3	48.3
ERENFELL	58	1	.2	.3	48.4
KELOWNA	60	2	.3	.3	48.8
MEDICINE HAT	61	1	.2	.3	48.9
RED DEER	62	2	.3	.3	49.3
CAMPBELL RIVER	63	1	.2	.2	49.5
MONTREAL	64	3	.6	.6	50.0
DUNCAN	65	1	.2	.2	50.2
ATIKOKAN	66	1	.2	.2	50.3
WHITECOURT	67	1	.2	.2	50.5
CASTLEGAR	68	1	.2	.2	50.7
WHITEHORSE	69	1	.2	.2	50.8
WAINWRIGHHT	70	1	.2	.2	51.0
NA	99	384	44.9	48.8	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	32	3.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 800 MISSING CASES 32

. . . . . .

PROV

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NFLD	1	1	.2	.2	.2
NBRUNSWK	2	2	.3	.3	.6
NOVA SCOTIA	3	6	.8	1.0	1.6
QUEBEC	6	7	1.1	1.2	2.7
ONT	8	90	14.2	15.0	17.8
MAN	7	1	.2	.2	17.9
SASK	8	47	7.4	7.8	25.8
ALBT	9	75	11.8	13.8	38.0
BC	10	88	13.8	14.3	52.3
NWT	11	1	.2	.2	52.5
YUKON	12	2	.3	.3	52.8
NA	99	384	44.9	47.2	100.0
NO RESP	0	30	4.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 802 MISSING CASES 30

SEAS SEASON

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
FALL	1	73	11.8	12.0	12.0
WINTER	2	87	8.0	8.4	31.3
SPRING	3	84	8.8	8.8	30.2
SUMMER	4	97	15.3	15.9	46.1
ALL	5	9	1.4	1.5	47.8
3 SEASONS	7	9	1.4	1.5	48.1
2 SEASONS	8	26	4.1	4.3	53.4
NA	9	384	44.9	46.6	100.0
NO RESP	0	32	3.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 809 MISSING CASES 33

. . . . . .

VISITRES WHY VISIT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
PARTIC IN ACTIVITY	1	30	3.3	3.3	3.3
VISIT FAMILY	3	385	43.1	43.8	47.2
SEE UNIQUE SITE	3	30	3.3	3.3	50.6
BETTER CLIMATE	4	8	.8	.8	51.3
VACATION HOME	5	1	.2	.2	51.5
VIEW SPORTS	6	3	.3	.3	51.8
JUST A TRIP	7	9	.9	1.0	52.8
ACCOMPANY BUSINESS	8	1	.2	.2	53.0
CHANCE	9	1	.2	.2	53.1
NA	99	384	44.9	46.9	100.0
NO RESP	0	39	4.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 805 MISSING CASES 35

OUTCAN

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	238	28.1	26.7	26.7
NO	2	321	38.0	37.6	78.2
NA	8	140	22.2	23.6	100.0
NO RESP	0	43	5.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 889 MISSING CASES 43

COUNTRY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
USA	1	174	27.5	28.6	28.6
ENGLAND	2	14	2.2	2.4	31.0
SCOTLAND	3	3	.5	.5	32.4
WALES	4	1	.2	.2	32.6
IRELAND	5	1	.2	.2	32.8
FRANCE	6	2	.3	.3	33.1
MEXICO	7	3	.5	.5	33.6
BRAZIL	8	1	.2	.2	33.8
SPAIN	9	3	.5	.5	34.3
SWEDEN	12	2	.3	.3	34.6
SWITZERLAND	13	1	.2	.2	34.8
USSR	14	2	.3	.3	35.1
W GERMANY	16	4	.6	.7	35.8
POLAND	17	1	.2	.2	36.0
AUSTRALIA	18	1	.2	.2	36.2
NEW ZLAND	19	1	.2	.2	36.3
JAPAN	20	1	.2	.2	36.5
HOLLAND	21	3	.5	.5	37.0
BELGIUM	23	1	.2	.2	37.2
CUBA	33	1	.2	.2	37.4
GUDALOUPE	34	1	.2	.2	37.5
CHINA	35	2	.3	.3	37.8
VENEZUELA	36	1	.2	.2	38.0
W INDIES	37	1	.2	.2	38.2
ICELAND	38	1	.2	.2	38.4
BARBADOES	39	2	.3	.3	38.7
PHILLIPINES	30	2	.3	.3	38.9
GREECE	31	1	.2	.2	39.2
NA	99	356	55.5	60.8	100.0
NO RESP	0	43	5.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 889 MISSING CASES 43

SEASON

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
FALL	1	40	4.3	4.6	4.6
WINTER	2	86	10.2	10.3	23.1
SPRING	3	62	8.6	7.1	30.2
SUMMER	4	40	4.3	4.6	34.8
ALL	5	3	.5	.5	37.5
3 SEASONS	7	2	.3	.3	37.8
2 SEASONS	9	8	1.4	1.5	39.3
NA	9	356	55.5	60.7	100.0
NO RESP	0	43	5.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 890 MISSING CASES 43

OUTVISIT WHY VISIT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
PARTIC IN ACTIVITY	1	35	4.0	4.3	4.3
VISIT FAMILY	2	71	11.2	12.1	16.3
SEE UNIQUE SITE	3	31	4.8	5.3	21.6
BETTER CLIMATE	4	77	12.3	13.1	34.7
VACATION HOME	5	5	.8	.8	35.5
VIEW SPORTS	6	4	.6	.7	36.2
JUST A TRIP	7	10	1.6	1.7	37.8
CHANGE	8	7	1.1	1.2	39.1
NA	99	356	55.5	60.8	100.0
NO RESP	0	44	7.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 888 MISSING CASES 44

ACTIVNOW ACTIVIT LIKE INVOLVE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	181	25.5	28.4	28.4
NO	2	405	58.1	71.6	100.0
NO RESP	0	86	10.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 566 MISSING CASES 86

ACTNAME NAME OF ACTIVITY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
GARDENING	1	2	.3	.4	.4
PARTICIAPTE IN ART	3	7	1.1	1.2	1.6
PLAY INSTRUMENT SING	4	4	.6	.7	2.3
VISIT FRIENDS RELATI	5	1	.2	.2	2.5
PARTICIPATE CLUBS	6	4	.6	.7	3.3
TAKE LESSON	8	12	1.8	2.1	5.3
HOBBY	9	4	.6	.7	6.0
CRAFTS	10	6	.9	1.1	7.1
READ	11	2	.3	.4	7.4
SPORTS	12	48	7.4	8.7	16.1
PHYSICAL EXERCISE	15	35	5.7	6.4	22.5
WALK	17	4	.6	.7	23.2
LAWNBOWLING	18	1	.2	.2	23.4
BIRDWATCHING	19	1	.2	.2	23.6
TABLE GAMES	21	6	.9	1.1	24.6
WRITING	25	1	.2	.2	24.8
GO PUBS OR SOCIALS	27	2	.3	.4	25.2
VOLUNTEERING	30	1	.2	.2	25.4
TRAVEL	31	11	1.7	2.0	27.3
HUNT FISH	34	3	.5	.5	27.8
GIRL WATCH	40	2	.3	.4	28.2
NA	99	405	64.1	71.8	100.0
NO RESP	0	88	10.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 564 MISSING CASES 88

. . . . . .

FAMCOMIT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	54	9.2	10.4	10.4
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	51	9.7	10.9	21.3
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	21	3.3	3.8	25.1
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	72.8	97.7
DNA	8	13	2.1	2.3	100.0
NO RESP	0	74	11.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 558 MISSING CASES 74

WORK

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	59	9.3	10.6	10.6
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	33	5.2	5.9	16.5
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	37	5.8	6.6	23.1
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	72.7	95.9
DNA	8	23	3.6	4.1	100.0
NO RESP	0	75	11.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 557 MISSING CASES 75

. . . . . .

MOBILITY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	63	10.0	11.3	11.3
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	41	6.5	7.3	18.6
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	30	4.7	5.4	24.0
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	72.8	96.8
DNA	8	18	3.0	3.4	100.0
NO RESP	0	74	11.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 558 MISSING CASES 74

. . . . . .

TRANSP

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	98	15.5	17.6	17.6
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	19	3.0	3.4	21.0
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	20	3.2	3.6	24.6
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	72.7	97.3
DNA	8	15	2.4	2.7	100.0
NO RESP	0	75	11.9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 557 MISSING CASES 75

FEES

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	90	14.2	16.2	16.2
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	31	4.9	5.6	21.7
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	17	2.7	3.1	24.8
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	72.7	97.5
DNA	8	14	2.2	2.5	100.0
NO RESP	0	75	11.9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 557 MISSING CASES 75

- -

WHERE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	76	12.0	13.7	13.7
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	26	4.1	4.7	18.4
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	20	3.2	3.6	22.0
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	73.1	95.1
DNA	8	27	4.3	4.9	100.0
NO RESP	0	78	12.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 554 MISSING CASES 78

- -

ARTABLTY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	55	8.7	10.0	10.0
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	37	5.8	6.7	16.7
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	13	2.1	2.4	19.1
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	73.5	92.6
DNA	8	41	6.5	7.4	100.0
NO RESP	0	81	12.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 551 MISSING CASES 81

NOOTHER

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	47	7.4	8.4	8.4
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	53	8.4	9.5	17.9
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	36	5.7	6.4	24.3
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	73.5	98.0
DNA	8	18	2.8	3.2	100.0
NO RESP	0	73	11.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 559 MISSING CASES 73

- -

EQUIP

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	66	10.4	11.8	11.8
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	41	6.5	7.4	19.2
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	23	3.6	4.1	23.3
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	72.7	96.1
DNA	8	22	3.5	3.9	100.0
NO RESP	0	75	11.9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 557 MISSING CASES 75

- -

LEARN

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	62	9.8	11.3	11.3
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	30	4.7	5.4	16.6
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	19	3.0	3.4	20.1
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	73.2	93.3
DNA	8	37	5.9	6.7	100.0
NO RESP	0	79	12.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 553 MISSING CASES 79

CROWD

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	57	6.9	10.3	10.3
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	38	5.0	6.9	17.2
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	19	3.0	3.4	20.7
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	73.4	94.0
DNA	8	33	5.2	6.0	100.0
NO RESP	0	80	13.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 552 MISSING CASES 80

. . . . . .

SHY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	68	10.4	11.8	11.8
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	43	6.6	7.7	18.8
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	17	2.7	3.1	22.6
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	73.7	96.3
DNA	8	25	4.1	4.7	100.0
NO RESP	0	76	11.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 557 MISSING CASES 76

. . . . . .

OPPORTUN

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	47	7.4	8.5	8.5
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	35	5.5	6.3	14.8
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	43	6.8	7.8	22.6
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	73.1	95.8
DNA	8	25	4.0	4.5	100.0
NO RESP	0	76	12.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 554 MISSING CASES 78

UNABLE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER A PROB	1	69	10.9	12.4	12.4
SOMETIMES PRBLM	2	33	5.1	5.8	18.2
OFTEN PROBLEM	3	23	3.5	4.0	22.1
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	73.8	95.8
DNA	8	28	4.4	5.0	100.0
NO RESP	0	76	12.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 556 MISSING CASES 76

. . . . . .

OTHERDAS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
QUEST DNA	7	405	64.1	98.8	98.8
DNA	8	5	.8	1.2	100.0
NO RESP	0	222	35.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 410 MISSING CASES 222

. . . . . .

JOY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
COMPLETE DISAGREE	1	27	4.3	4.8	4.8
MODERATE DISAGREE	2	54	8.2	9.7	14.3
MODERATE AGREE	3	283	44.4	48.8	63.1
COMPLETE AGREE	4	231	36.6	36.8	100.0
NO RESP	0	33	5.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 599 MISSING CASES 33

RLX

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
COMPLETE DISAGREE	1	18	2.2	2.2	2.2
MODERATE DISAGREE	2	33	3.8	3.8	6.0
MODERATE AGREE	3	185	28.3	30.4	36.6
COMPLETE AGREE	4	388	60.8	63.3	100.0
NO RESP	0	33	3.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	837	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 809 MISSING CASES 33

. . . . . .

SPUR DO THINGS ON SPUR

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
COMPLETE DISAGREE	1	80	12.7	13.4	13.4
MODERATE DISAGREE	2	107	16.9	18.0	31.4
MODERATE AGREE	3	273	43.2	46.9	77.3
COMPLETE AGREE	4	135	21.4	22.7	100.0
NO RESP	0	37	5.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	833	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 595 MISSING CASES 37

. . . . . .

LEIS LEAD LIFE OF LEISURE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
COMPLETE DISAGREE	1	265	41.8	44.5	44.5
MODERATE DISAGREE	2	139	22.0	23.3	67.8
MODERATE AGREE	3	127	20.1	21.3	89.1
COMPLETE AGREE	4	65	10.3	10.9	100.0
NO RESP	0	36	5.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 596 MISSING CASES 36

TJOY

VALID CASES	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
COMPLETE DISAGREE	1	140	22.2	23.6	23.6
MODERATE DISAGREE	2	201	31.8	33.8	57.4
MODERATE AGREE	3	185	28.1	37.8	85.2
COMPLETE AGREE	4	88	13.9	14.8	100.0
NO RESP	0	38	6.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	833	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 594 MISSING CASES 38

. . . . . .

SLT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
COMPLETE DISAGREE	1	28	4.1	4.3	4.3
MODERATE DISAGREE	2	32	5.1	5.3	8.7
MODERATE AGREE	3	160	25.3	26.7	35.4
COMPLETE AGREE	4	381	60.3	63.6	100.0
NO RESP	0	33	5.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	833	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 599 MISSING CASES 33

. . . . . .

SLEIS SEEK AS MUCH LEISURE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
COMPLETE DISAGREE	1	68	10.8	11.5	11.5
MODERATE DISAGREE	2	131	18.1	20.2	31.7
MODERATE AGREE	3	214	33.8	36.7	87.3
COMPLETE AGREE	4	186	31.0	32.7	100.0
NO RESP	0	32	6.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 600 MISSING CASES 32

VAC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
COMPLETE DISAGREE	1	112	17.7	19.7	19.7
MODERATE DISAGREE	2	83	14.7	15.4	36.1
MODERATE AGREE	3	181	23.8	26.8	62.7
COMPLETE AGREE	4	212	33.5	37.3	100.0
NO RESP	0	84	10.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 568 MISSING CASES 84

- -

GR LEISURE IS GREAT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
COMPLETE DISAGREE	1	13	2.1	2.2	2.2
MODERATE DISAGREE	2	46	7.5	8.0	10.2
MODERATE AGREE	3	242	38.3	40.5	50.7
COMPLETE AGREE	4	295	46.7	49.3	100.0
NO RESP	0	34	5.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 598 MISSING CASES 34

- -

P

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
COMPLETE DISAGREE	1	13	2.1	2.2	2.2
MODERATE DISAGREE	2	36	5.7	6.0	8.1
MODERATE AGREE	3	238	37.7	39.5	47.7
COMPLETE AGREE	4	315	49.8	52.3	100.0
NO RESP	0	30	4.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 602 MISSING CASES 30

FISHTACL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	336	83.2	83.2	83.2
AVAILABLE	1	396	46.8	46.8	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

- -

BOATS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	518	62.0	62.0	62.0
AVAILABLE	1	114	18.0	18.0	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

- -

SKIS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	534	64.5	64.5	64.5
AVAILABLE	1	98	15.5	15.5	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

- -

SKEQUIP

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	439	69.5	69.5	69.5
AVAILABLE	1	193	30.5	30.5	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

TABLGAME

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	378	59.6	59.6	59.6
AVAILABLE	1	354	40.2	40.2	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

CAMERA

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	226	35.6	35.6	35.6
AVAILABLE	1	406	64.2	64.2	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

TENT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	684	89.2	89.2	89.2
AVAILABLE	1	88	10.8	10.8	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

MTNHOME

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	670	90.2	90.2	90.2
AVAILABLE	1	62	9.8	9.8	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

BIKE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	403	63.8	63.8	63.8
AVAILABLE	1	229	36.2	36.2	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

GARDTOOL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	120	19.0	19.0	19.0
AVAILABLE	1	512	81.0	81.0	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

ROCQUET

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	568	90.0	90.0	90.0
AVAILABLE	1	63	10.0	10.0	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

POOL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	568	89.9	89.9	89.9
AVAILABLE	1	64	10.1	10.1	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

SNOWMOBL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	583	83.3	83.3	83.3
AVAILABLE	1	48	7.8	7.8	100.0
	TOTAL	833	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

. . . . . .

ARTEQUIP

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	648	86.9	86.9	86.9
AVAILABLE	1	83	13.1	13.1	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

. . . . . .

VACHOME

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	618	82.1	82.1	82.1
AVAILABLE	1	113	17.8	17.8	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

. . . . . .

EQUIPSYS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NOT AVAILABLE	0	664	88.2	88.2	88.2
AVAILABLE	1	88	10.8	10.8	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

NONE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NA	0	689	83.2	83.2	83.2
NOTHING AVAILABLE	1	43	5.8	5.8	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

. . . . . .

SEX

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
MALE	1	368	43.4	43.8	43.8
FEMALE	2	356	56.3	57.1	100.0
NO RESP	0	8	1.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 824 MISSING CASES 8

BIRTH

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	0	8	.8	1.0	1.0
	1	3	.4	.4	1.5
	2	5	.6	.6	2.3
	3	2	.2	.2	2.6
	4	8	.8	1.0	3.6
	5	6	1.2	1.2	4.9
	6	3	.5	.5	5.3
	7	32	3.5	3.8	8.9
	8	16	2.5	2.6	11.5
	9	6	1.3	1.3	12.6
	10	24	3.6	3.8	16.7
	11	18	2.5	2.6	19.3
	12	36	6.0	6.2	25.4
	13	23	3.6	3.7	29.2
	14	16	2.6	2.8	32.1
	15	19	3.0	3.1	35.2
	16	23	3.6	3.7	38.8
	17	30	4.7	4.9	43.8
	18	21	3.3	3.4	47.3
	19	19	3.0	3.1	50.2
	20	18	2.8	2.8	53.2
	21	23	3.6	3.7	56.8
	22	41	6.5	6.8	63.5
	23	12	1.8	1.8	65.5
	24	26	4.0	4.1	69.8
	25	34	5.4	5.5	75.0
	26	19	3.0	3.1	78.1
	27	24	3.8	3.9	82.0
	28	19	3.0	3.1	85.1
	29	14	2.2	2.3	87.4
	30	43	6.8	7.0	94.3
	31	35	5.5	5.7	100.0
NO RESP	35	15	2.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	633	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 617 MISSING CASES 15

MARSTAT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
MARRIED	1	420	66.5	67.3	67.3
SINGLE	2	64	10.1	10.3	77.6
WIDOWED	3	117	18.5	18.8	96.3
SEPARATED OR DIVORCE	4	23	3.6	3.7	100.0
NO RESP	0	8	1.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 624 MISSING CASES 8

EDUC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
LESS THAN HIGH SCH	1	282	44.3	44.8	44.8
COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL	2	142	22.5	22.6	68.6
PART TECHNICAL	3	36	5.0	5.1	73.9
COMPLETE TECHNICAL	4	34	5.4	5.5	81.4
PART U	5	33	5.3	5.3	86.7
COMPLETE UNDER U	6	16	2.5	2.5	89.2
PART GRADUATE	7	10	1.6	1.6	90.8
COMPLETE GRAD	8	57	9.0	9.2	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	10	1.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	633	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 623 MISSING CASES 10

RETIRE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	383	60.4	62.7	62.7
NO	2	227	35.9	37.3	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	23	3.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	633	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 609 MISSING CASES 23

RESTYRS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
REQUIRED	1	78	12 0	13 8	13 8
CHOSE	2	226	35 6	41 1	54 8
MUTUALLY AGREED	3	38	5 8	6 9	61 8
NA	8	210	33 2	38 2	100 0
NO RESP	0	82	13 0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 550 MISSING CASES 82

. . . . . .

OCCU

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
FISHING	1	1	2	2	2
TRAPPING	2	1	2	2	3
PROSPECTING	3	1	2	2	5
MINING	4	1	2	2	7
FARMING	7	52	8 8	10 3	10 9
HOUSEWIFE	8	177	28 0	28 4	40 3
UNSKILL LABOUR	9	12	1 8	2 0	42 3
SKILL LABOUR	10	76	12 3	12 9	55 2
MANAGEMENT	12	36	5 0	6 3	61 5
PROFESSIONAL	13	83	13 1	13 8	75 3
CLERICAL	14	53	8 4	8 8	84 1
SALES SERVICES	15	77	12 2	12 8	96 8
TRANSPORTATION REC	16	19	3 0	3 2	100 0
NO RESP	0	29	4 6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 603 MISSING CASES 29

. . . . . .

DISABILT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	187	29 6	30 5	30 5
NO	2	426	67 4	69 5	100 0
NO RESP	0	19	3 0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 613 MISSING CASES 19

RESTRICT DISABILITY RESTRICTS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	155	24 5	25 7	25 7
NO	2	36	5 0	5 3	32 0
NA	9	410	64 9	68 0	100 0
NO RESP	0	29	4 6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 603 MISSING CASES 29

. . . . . .

HOWTRAV

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
OWN TRANSPORT	100	432	68 4	70 0	70 0
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	200	53	8 3	8 6	78 6
FAMILY TAKES ME	300	81	12 8	13 1	92 7
DONT TRAVEL	400	43	6 8	7 0	99 7
WALK	501	2	3	3	100 0
NO RESPONSE	0	15	2 4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 617 MISSING CASES 15

. . . . . .

DWELL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
APT ANY AGE	1	63	10 0	10 1	10 1
APT RESTRICT AGE	2	26	4 4	4 8	14 8
SINGLE FAMILY	3	512	81 0	82 2	96 8
ATTACHED HOUSE	4	20	3 2	3 2	100 0
NO RESPONSE	0	9	1 4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	633	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 633 MISSING CASES 9

LIVEDWEL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
LESS SIX MOS	1	13	2 1	2 1	2 1
6 MOS TO 1 YR	2	18	2 8	2.9	5 0
1 TO 2 YR	3	25	4 0	4 0	8 9
3 TO 5 YRS	4	81	9 7	9 7	18 7
6 TO 10 YRS	5	74	11 7	11 8	30 5
OVER 10 YRS	6	435	68 8	69 5	100 0
NO RESPONSE	0	6	9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 626 MISSING CASES 6

. . . . . .

REGION

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
WINNIPEG	1	268	42 3	47 9	47 9
PARKLAND	2	49	7 8	8 2	56 1
INTERLAKE	3	44	7 0	7 4	63 5
WESTMAN	4	85	13 4	14 2	77 7
CENTRAL	5	78	12 3	13 1	90 8
EASTMAN	6	38	6 0	6 4	97 2
NORMAN	7	17	2 7	2 8	100 0
NO RESPONSE	0	35	5 5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 597 MISSING CASES 35

. . . . . .

LIVEREC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
LESS SIX MOS	1	5	8	8	8
6 MOS TO 1 YR	2	7	1 1	1 1	1 9
1 TO 2 YR	3	12	1 9	1 9	3 9
3 TO 5 YRS	4	22	3 5	3 5	7 4
6 TO 10 YRS	5	26	4 1	4 2	11 6
OVER 10 YRS	6	549	86 9	88 4	100 0
NO RESPONSE	0	11	1 7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 621 MISSING CASES 11

ADULTSIN

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	1	139	22 0	23 0	23 0
	2	327	51 7	54 1	77 2
	3	87	13 8	14 4	91 6
	4	37	5 9	6 1	97 7
	5	7	1 1	1 2	98 8
	6	3	.5	.5	99 3
	8	1	.2	.2	99 5
	12	1	.2	.2	99 7
	15	1	.2	.2	99 8
	80	1	.2	.2	100 0
NO RESP	0	28	4 4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 604 MISSING CASES 28

. . . . . .

INCOME

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
LESS THAN 10000	1	86	15 2	17 7	17 7
10001 TO 15000	2	130	20 6	23 8	41 6
15001 TO 20000	3	82	14 6	16 8	58 6
20001 TO 30000	4	82	14 6	16 9	75 5
30001 TO 40000	5	61	9 7	11 2	86 7
40001 TO 50000	6	33	5 2	6 1	92 8
MORE THAN 50000	7	39	6 2	7 2	100 0
NO RESPONSE	0	89	14 1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	632	100 0	100 0	

VALID CASES 543 MISSING CASES 89

PHYSH PRESENT HEALTH

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
EXCELLENT	1	105	14.5	17.4	17.4
GOOD	2	311	43.2	51.6	69.0
FAIR	3	154	21.4	25.5	94.5
POOR	4	28	3.9	4.6	99.2
BAD	5	5	.7	.8	100.0
NO RESPONSE	0	29	4.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 803 MISSING CASES 29

AGE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
75+	1.00	118	16.8	16.8	16.8
70-74	2.00	121	16.1	16.1	32.9
65-69	3.00	111	17.6	17.6	55.5
60-64	4.00	131	20.7	20.7	76.3
55-59	5.00	136	21.4	21.4	97.8
NR	6.00	15	2.4	2.4	100.0
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 832 MISSING CASES 0

ATT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	1.00	273	43.2	52.8	52.8
	2.00	243	38.4	47.1	100.0
		116	18.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	832	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 516 MISSING CASES 116

PRECEDING TASK REQUIRED 1.86 SECONDS CPU TIME 18.24 SECONDS ELAPSED

```
272  0          FINISH

   272 COMMAND LINES READ
     0 ERRORS DETECTED
     0 WARNINGS ISSUED
     2 SECONDS CPU TIME
    45 SECONDS ELAPSED TIME
       END OF JOB
```